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The Study of China Should Begin with One Dot

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Abstract

This paper applies the lead author's version of a dialectical model in describing and explaining the Universe, Earth, China, etc., with each represented by a dot. Each dot could be within a dot, which, in turn, is within another dot. In other words, there could be an infinite number of (partial) dots structured in that way, from God [or Buddha, Allah, Heaven, (Mother) Nature, or other deities] as the prime mover to things like archaea (ancient ones) or single-celled organisms. China can be best remembered or understood in terms of a dot, two half-dots, etc. Thus, mainland China, its aircrafts flying over another country, and its satellites in outer space, which are dialectically arranged and which should be understood in terms of a spectrum, are still one dot or, in terms of both the Number spectrum and the Letter spectrum in the lead author's model, a half-dot, respectively.

Keywords

China, one-dot, the Universe, dialectics, models and theories

This paper applies the following model, which looked from a distance could be two half-dots (1 2 3 4 5 as the first one half-dot and A B C D E as the second half-dot) or simply one dot if we look at its entirety¹:

1 2 3 4 5 A B C D E

time/space sequence (1)

time/space sequence (2)

time/space sequence (n)

1 means 100% of a concept or whatever;

3 means 50% of a concept or whatever;

5 means 1% of a concept or whatever.

E means 100% of a concept or whatever;

C means 50% of the concept or whatever;

A means 1% of the concept or whatever.

¹ There are many dots in the world. For example, polka dot means "each of a Polka dot means "each of a number of round dots evenly spaced to form a pattern on fabric." See *Oxford Student's Dictionary*, p.792.

The 1 2 3 4 5 spectrum is equivalent to what the lead author call the safe zone, and the A B C D E spectrum, the danger zone. 5 is the middle way/golden mean/road/path/line/track in the safe zone and A, the middle way/golden mean/road/road/path/line/track in the danger zone.

When one makes a move at any time/space sequence, he or she is thinking of only one Number or Letter, and, therefore, there is no contradiction whatsoever. In the course of making moves, the negation of negation, the affirmation of negation, the affirmation of affirmation, and the negation of affirmation may also appear before time/space sequence (n) is reached. This process is known as the sub-dialectical game. It should be pointed out that there are three basic stages (or nodal points) of development: nascent, ascendant, and mature for the Numbers and mature, descendant, and moribund for the Letters. In other words, 5 is nascent; 3, ascendant; and 1, mature. On the other hand, E is mature: C, descendant; and A, moribund. Last but not least, a series of other dialectical, theoretical models must be applied, in order to describe, explain, and infer (or predict) more phenomena.

At this juncture, a caveat should be added, that is, whenever we use the word, versus, it means that the concept or whatever on the left extreme, say Yes, or 1 will eventually defeat, coopt, absorb, etc. the concept or whatever on the right extreme, say No, at time/space sequence (n). However, in the process, the following arrangement may be necessary, such as flexibly positioning Yes at 1 and No at 5. In other words, a contradictory or even adversary relationship between Yes and No has been transformed into a non-contradictory, non-adversary relationship, meaning that whoever chose Yes or whoever opted No should learn to tolerate the existence of each other, because they are in the safe zone spectrum.

In sum, a dialectician plays two roles when playing games, that of a crab by moving side-ways and a frog by leaping from one model to another model as he or she sees fit.

This paper will start from a discussion of the biggest dot, our observable or visible Universe, which has an unimaginably large scale.² Everything from the Universe to Galaxies, which are vast spinning collections of stars, gas, and dust; to Solar System in the planetary systems; to the 4.5 billion-year old Earth;³ to (said about a place) a swarm of insects such as ants, honeybees, birds such as pigeons, small animals such as porcupine caribou, or people flying or moving about together;⁴ to insula;⁵ and to archaea (ancient ones)⁶ in the world could be understood in terms of a dot within a dot, which, in turn, is within another dot.⁷ In other words, there could be an infinite number of (partial) dots structured in that way.

² Heather Couper and Nigel Henbest, *Space Encyclopedia* (London: Dorling Kindersley, 1999), p.218. The world's second biggest twin Keck telescopes are in Hawaii, U.S. A. The biggest one, Gran Telescopio de Canarias (GTC), is in the Canary Islands, which began to function in July 2007. Multiverse also exists.

³ A 4.25 billion-year old diamond was found in western Australia. This finding may change the theory on the formation of the Earth. See *Hua Daily News* (hereinafter SHDN)(Sarawak, Malaysia), August 25, 2007, p.10.

⁴ See Peter Miller, "Swarm Behavior" and swarm intelligence in <http://www7.nationalgeographic.com/ngm/0707/features5/texts.html>, dated July 2007.

⁵ Insula is a small part of the cerebrum (or main part of the brain, located in the front of the skull) and its effect is profound, because as the jewel in the crown it can help us to understand what it feels like to be human. In other words, the mind and body intertwine or are integrated in the insula. It helps give rise to moral intuition, empathy and the capacity to respond emotionally to music. Emotions can be defined as sensations that provoke motivations. Anatomically and evolutionarily speaking, insula shed light on the profound differences between human beings and other animals. It was, mistakenly assigned to the brain's nether (or lower in position)-world, defined as a primitive part of the brain, involving only in functions like eating and sex. The frontal insula is where humans sense love and hate, gratitude and resentment, self-confidence and embarrassment, trust and distrust, empathy and contempt, approval and disdain, pride and humiliation, truthfulness and deception, atonement or the act of making amends and guilt, as well as lust and disgust. See *Taipei Times* (hereinafter TT)(Taipei), February 11, 2007, p.17.

⁶ Archaea or "ancient ones" are single-celled organisms. They are tiny, usually less than one micron long or one-thousandth of a millimeter. 4,000,000 (400 *wan ge*) of them equal to one dot or a period at the end of a sentence. See *China Times* (hereinafter CT)(Taipei), December 24, 2006, p.A11. *Candidatus Carsonella ruddii* is an endosymbiotic Gamma Proteobacteria, and it has the smallest genome of any characterised bacteria. See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carsonella_ruddii.

⁷ There is a term in English, concentric circles. It means that having the same center., according to the *Oxford Student's Dictionary*. Each circle can be regarded as a dot. However, the most important dot or circle in the lead author's is the uttermost circle, which is represented by God.

It is necessary to study our Universe first, because what we know about China since ancient days is but a miniscule dot or part of the Universe. To be sure, China is a culture, not a country, because Chinese people do not understand what is, for example, country or international law before the mid-19th century. If China is a culture, it is formed or cultivated by the Chinese people. If it is a nation, country, or state in the Westphalian parlance, it is created by the same people.

If there is a bigger dot than the Universe, then the latter is but a dot or part of the former, a point to be elaborated on in the concluding remarks section. Then, the authors will point out that, within the Universe versus Non-Universe framework, where is China or where can it be positioned? In other words, what kind of dialectical frameworks are needed in order to have a deeper understanding of China's past, present, and the future, in terms of two half-dots, one dot, or dots which could be understood in terms of concentric circles and non-concentric circles?

Various Dots for China in the Context of the Universe

Around 15 billion years ago, that is, before the Universe was expanding, the 200 billion galaxies with 400 billion stars all occupied a single point or singularity.⁸ Earth as part of the Solar System belongs to a Galaxy called the Milky Way. In May 2006, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) for the first time recorded down the massive collisions in the Milky Way. We have to know that, about 13.7 billion years ago, “[t]he Big Bang was the beginning of everything: time, space; and the building blocks of all the matter in the Universe,” although most astronomers believe that the Big Bang was quite a small bang.⁹ “There was no ‘before’ the Big Bang, because time did not exist,”¹⁰ a point to be discussed in the concluding remarks section.

Our Earth and the Moon were created around 62 million years after Our Solar System began to form 4.567 billion years ago. This is based on measurements of tungsten isotopes in lunar metals.¹¹ The sign of first life or organism began some 350 million years ago.¹² Human beings existed after the Big Bang. They gradually developed dialectics, starting from the Chinese *Ying* and *Yang* plus the Five Elements, some 3,100 years ago.¹³ However, there is a striking similarity between thesis, anti-thesis, and synthesis in social relations and that in nature, because energy from the Big Bang spontaneously created virtual exotic, particle pairs—one of matter¹⁴ and one of antimatter,¹⁵ which annihilated each other almost immediately.¹⁶ We also see the phenomenon of interactions in our Universe. In this connection, mass can be distinguished between positive and negative.¹⁷

To elaborate, in the early Universe, we see equal amounts of matter and antimatter—about a kilogram of material or exotic particles and antiparticles.¹⁸ Asteroids, for example, are made of rock, metal, or a

⁸ Couper and Henbest, p.222 and *TT*, January 14, 2007, p.19. Each galaxy contains perhaps 200 billion stars.

⁹ Couper and Henbest, p.222.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ *China Post* (hereinafter CP)(Taipei), December 21, 2007, p.7.

¹² *Ibid.*, November 27, 2005, p.3.

¹³ On April 16, 2010, my colleague, Balakrishnan Muniapan, said some 5,000 years ago, Hinduism already had similar concepts--Purusha (Male) and Prakriti (Female). The problem is that the Indians did not market it. On November 14, 2010, my the other colleague, Rodney ThiamHock LIM, emailed me, saying: “It seems to me that Western culture has an equivalent to the Yin and Yang. It is called Apollo and Dionysus and can be traced back to the ancient Greeks. It was propagated by modern philosophers like Nietzsche. http://www.historyguide.org/europe/dio_apollo.html.”

¹⁴ Anything that has mass and occupies space. See Couper and Henbest, p.290. The European Organization for Nuclear Research (EONR), located in Cern, France, is the world's leading center for research into the origins of matter. It will try to unlock many secrets of the universe. See *CP*, March 4, 2007, p.3.

¹⁵ Matter made of subatomic particles with equal and opposite properties to normal matter. See Couper and Henbest, p.292.

¹⁶ Couper and Henbest, pp.223-224.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p.75. Mass is a measurement of the amount of matter in an object, and how it is affected by gravity. See *ibid.*, p.292. Negative energy is associated with negative mass. See *ibid.*

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p.222 and p.224. Some writers refer to human beings as “random particles in motion.” He also said “[t]he purpose of our mind is to fit things into a larger meaning—that ‘s the mental feature distinguishing us from animals.” See, for example, James Pinkerton, “*The Mystery of Life, Death, and Tragedy*,” *CP*, April 26, 2007, p.4.

mixture of the two. We also see colliding Galaxies, which are classified in terms of three main groups, namely, ellipticals, spirals, and barred spirals¹⁹ and, then, the merging phenomenon: “It is the biggest, most spectacular pile-up of all: two speeding galaxies, each made of a hundred billion stars, smashing together at a million kilometers per hour. Giant clouds of gas in the galaxies crash together in a blaze of fireworks, spawning thousands of hot new stars. One sign of a past cosmic collision is a starburst- a sudden spurt of star formation in an ordinary-looking galaxy. Colliding galaxies often merge to make a bigger galaxy. Eventually, most galaxies will merge with their neighbours, and the Universe will consist of a smaller number of much bigger Galaxies.”²⁰

We can find other examples whereby dialectics is at work. In March 1781, William Herschel discovered the first planet, Uranus, through a telescope.²¹ One of its 17 moons is called Miranda. One theory is that, as one of the five main moons, it broke apart and came together again.²² In this connection, anything, such as discarded rocket in space orbit²³ that has no use is called space debris, which could stay in orbit for million of years and which could collide with artificial communications, navigation, meteorology, earth resources, and military satellites,²⁴ in addition to space shuttles, vehicle for space tourism such as the Atrium Space Jet,²⁵ space hotel(s) such as the Galactic Suite,²⁶ and the International Space Station (ISS).

Related to the Universe, there are also uncertainties and theories, the latter of which can be falsified by fact, evidence, or temporarily other theories. On the one hand, we live in one of the Solar Systems. In spring 2006, a biggest planet was discovered outside of our Solar System. Before July 2007, we did not know that HD189733B, which is outside our Solar System and having a temperature of 2,000 degrees Celsius (C), has water.²⁷ Hurling around our sun are 8 planets plus other members such as more than 165 known moons, meteorites,²⁸ asteroids,²⁹ meteors,³⁰ and comets.³¹ There are four terrestrial or Earth-like planets of our inner Solar System.³² However, a debate on Pluto had been going on for some time and, in August 2006, to the dismay of Clyde W. Tombaugh, who first discovered it in January 1930, it was redefined or no longer classified as a true planet but the largest of a family of icy bodies or objects, known as the Kuiper Belt.³³ On the other hand, astronomers came up with, for instance, the “big splash” theory, which suggests that a Mars-sized body traveling at high speed collided with the young Earth and molten material from the two bodies eventually forming the Moon.³⁴ However, to this day, the astronomers and scientists are not sure whether the Earth is the only one where life exists: Is there extraterrestrial intelligence (SETI) or is there anybody out there?³⁵

¹⁹ Couper and Henbest, p.210.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, p.212.

²¹ A telescope is made up of lenses and mirrors that collect visible light. The light is then magnified by an eyepiece for enhanced viewing. The first telescope was created in 1608 by Hans Lipperhey. See *CP*, March 4, 2007, p.3.

²² Couper and Henbest,, p.135.

²³ There are four main orbits.

²⁴ Couper and Henbest, p.58.

²⁵ This is developed by a European company. It is s business-jet-sized aircraft, designed to carry four passengers 62 miles (100 kilometers) into space, giving more than three minutes of “zero G,” or weightlessness, and to be ready for first commercial flight by 2012. The ticket cost is up to US268,300 or 200,000 euros. See *CP*, June 27, 2007, p.11.

²⁶ Could be ready in 2012. One has to pay 4 million U.S. dollars for three days.

²⁷ *SHDN*, July 13, 2007, p.10.

²⁸ They are space rocks, weighing more than one kilogram, often fall in the sea. If it collides with the Earth, an impact crater or a bowl-shaped hollow will be formed in the Earth’s surface. See p.150.

²⁹ They are space rocks, sometimes called minor planets, orbiting the sun.

³⁰ They are shooting stars or particles, caused by pieces of rock and dust--lost by comets or colliding asteroids. See Couper and Henbest, p.144.

³¹ They are chunks or lumps of snow and rocky dust.

³² Planets outside of this Solar System are called exoplanets. 236 of them have been discovered. Scientists for the first time in May 2007 photographed the structure of the exoplanets.

³³ Couper and Henbest, p.138. A senior U.S. economist at JP Morgan Chase & Co said: “Actually (economists) live on Pluto... and Pluto is no longer a planet...” because their old-economy concerns seem to have little relevance to today’s new economy. Besides, manufacturing is global. See *CP*, January 14, 2007, p.4.

³⁴ Couper and Henbest , p.96.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, p.193 and p.238. Building of Alien Apex Resort (AAR) is expected to be completed in 2010. It is

In 1895, Konstantin E. Tsiolkovsky, father of Russian space industry, published his first article on the possibility of space flight or mankind's settlement of space. In the early 20th century, he wrote: "The Earth is the cradle of the mind (or humanity), but we cannot live forever in a cradle."³⁶ The then Soviet cosmonaut, Yuri Gagarin, was the first male to orbit the Earth in April 1961. However, an old German, writing in a well-known German magazine, *Der Spiegel*, said that he in February 1945 was the first human being to go to outer space, because Nazi Germany launched a rocket with him on board, and the magazine confirmed it.³⁷ In any case, to many experts, the Space Age began with the launch of the beeping Soviet Sputnik-1 in October 1957, symbolically ushered in by the beep-beep-beep transmitted by it.³⁸ In July 1969, the United States won the race for going to the Moon, as Neil A. Armstrong stepped onto the lunar surface. And, in November 2000, the ISS began its operation.

To digress, China has a history of 10,000 years.³⁹ As of early 2008, it has 130 languages with 56 minorities. MAO Zedong is a dialectician. He said today there are two dots. Tomorrow, there will be two dots. In ancient China, the *Ying* and *Yang* are the two dots. However, his model is very abstract to beginners. MAO's two dots may also confuse them.

To be sure, when MAO mentioned two dots, he was actually talking about two half-dots, which are derived from one dot. To be sure, the one dot can be regarded as either the roof or the eaves. Or we can say it is simply a dot by itself, until a non-dot appears. The first half-dot is equivalent to, in the lead author's crab and frog motion model, the 1 2 3 4 5 spectrum, and the second half-dot, the A B C D E spectrum. If we slot in *Ying* and *Yang* into my dialectical model, *Ying* is 1 2 3 4 5 and *Yang*, A B C D E. *Ren* (a human being), as either the roof or the eaves can be regarded as one dot, which embraces both *Ying* and *Yang*. Using the *Ying* and *Yang* model, we can position the heterosexual, bisexual, homosexual, transsexual, hypersexual, etc., accordingly, depending on the context. A series of such models must be constructed, because we have many perspectives to discuss. For example, a heterosexual may apply the following model, Heterosexual (as 1) versus Homosexual (as E), with perhaps Bisexual as 5. In real life, we do such three types of human beings.

By the same token, if the Universe is a dot, then we can slice it into two halves. One of the important dialectical frameworks is Universe versus Non-Universe. The first term is equivalent to 1 2 3 4 5 and the second term, A B C D E. It is also possible, depending on the time/space sequence, to construct a Non-Universe versus Universe model to describe, explain, and infer certain phenomena. There could be others, such as putting Universe at 1 and non-Universe at 5.

If we talk about the Universe in the Universe versus Non-Universe model, we are talking about the kind of Universe that has been discussed in the first paragraph of this section. As a next step, we have to ask, what is Non-Universe? This is an intriguing, moot question, because, if there is nothing bigger than the Universe, then the concept, Non-Universe, may refer to many things, such as the Solar System that we are in, Earth, countries, political/economic entities, and human beings like you and me, or even the superior, supernatural, or even inscrutable forces and elements.⁴⁰ This is because the Solar System is not equivalent

located in Roswell City, New Mexico State, U.S.A. In July 1947, the first Unidentified Foreign Object (UFO) was found in the city. However, the United Kingdom military scientists said it is plasma that was at work. See *SHDN*, July 26, 2007, p.C11. The extraterrestrial (ET) might have helped Nazi German to build flying saucers. See <http://www.chiantimesnews.com/doc/1003/8/5/2/100385226.html?coluid+6&kindid=2&docid=100385226>, dated June 9, 2007.

³⁶ <http://www.informatics.org/museum/tsiol.html> and http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Konstantin_Tsiolkovsky. He also said: "Men are weak now, and yet they transform the Earth's surface. In millions of years their might will increase to the extent that they will change the surface of the Earth, its oceans, the atmosphere and themselves. They will control the climate and the solar system just as they control the Earth. They will travel beyond the limits of our planetary system; they will reach other Suns and use their fresh energy instead of the energy of their dying luminary." Cited in the latter *ibid*.

³⁷ Couper and Henbest, p.193 and p.238.

³⁸ Space is defined as an altitude of over 100 kilometers.

³⁹ In northwest part of mainland China, graphics drawn about 7,000 or 8,000 years ago were found. See *CT*, May 19, 2007, p.A7.

⁴⁰ It has to do with the reality of life after death. On the one hand, why do so many people report visions, voices, or sensations of friends or relatives at the moment of the other's death? Is it wishful thinking,

to the Universe or the latter contains the former. The same thing speaks for the rest of the concepts from Earth to human beings like you and me. If nothing is bigger than the Universe, we only need to tackle the Universe spectrum. However, a professor of physics, Martin Bojowald, at the Pennsylvania State University (PSU) in July 2007 applying his own mathematical model said another earlier Universe whose collapse appears to have given birth to the one we live in today: "My paper introduces a new mathematical model that we can use to derive new details about the properties of a quantum state as it travels through the Big Bounce, which replaces the classical idea of a Big Bang as the beginning of our universe."⁴¹

We can also put the Universe in the danger zone. If so, it implies that the Non-Universe can someday destroy, coopt, etc. the Universe at time/space sequence (n), especially when we refer the Non-Universe to be God⁴² [or Buddha, Allah, Heaven, (Mother) Nature, or other deities⁴³] as the prime mover, which possesses such superior, supernatural, or even inscrutable power. Since even many astronomers do not know the answer, we need just to discuss the primary Universe versus Non-Universe framework.

The Universe can be elaborated upon. It has many members. Since the spectrum in the lead author's model can be expanded from 1 to 5 and to an infinite number, we have to figure out which concept carries the most weight. If we have found one or if we have reached a consensus, then it would be positioned at 1. The infinite number would be placed at the end of the Universe spectrum, because it carries the least weight. Certainly, the Solar System that we live in is 1. It is by looking at 1, we move on to look at the Earth, for example, because this globe is part of the Solar System, and, to us human beings, it is very important to us.

At this juncture, a related question ought to be asked: If there is a contradiction between what has been said with regard to the Universe versus Non-Universe model, for example, the word, Earth, which is a synonym for Non-Universe, can we repeat the same thing, that is, the Earth, in the Universe spectrum? The answer is: no, non-dialectically. However, dialectically, if there is a contradiction, it is only half-way or 50%, because we can always build the following crab and frog motion model: The Universe at 1, the Non-Universe at 5, and Non-"the-Universe-and-the Non-Universe" would be regarded as being at E. This is because we need to tolerate the existence of the Earth at 1 and the Earth (that is, less the Moon) at 5, because we have to take the time/space sequence component into consideration. A follow-up question could be posed. What is the difference between the former and the latter Earth? It is still possible to answer this question. For example, according to the "splash theory," we know that part of the Earth became the Moon, as a result of the collision between the original, young Earth and a Mars-sized body in the Solar System.⁴⁴ In other words, before there were Earth and Moon, the original, young Earth or 1 was bigger than the Earth after the collision or 5. Such is the major distinction between two time/space sequences in one model.

The Universe versus Non-Universe model is still useful. This is because another way of saying the same thing is The Nature versus Human Beings. The Nature is equivalent to the Universe and Humans Beings, Non-Universe.

Speaking in August 2007, a Malaysian official said environmental protection was news about 20 years ago, and now it is a shared responsibility.⁴⁵ In June 1992, governments around the world at the Rio Earth Summit adopted the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), establishing "biological diversity is a common concern of humanity." They first promised to address man-made global warming, a term coined by Wallace Smith Broecker in August 1975, and vowed to head off the human-induced extinction of other species. Issues involved include vehicle emissions, industrial emissions, biofuels, recycling, and climate-warming carbon emissions coming from the destruction of tropical forest.⁴⁶ Chinese people since ancient

hallucination, undiagnosed mental illness, a human tendency to stamp meaning onto events, a remarkable pattern of liars, genuine telepathy or what a host of scientists called "a charlatan's fancy," a visiting ghost or death visitants? On the other hand, a close-minded community of science could become a kind of cult itself. See Deborah Blum, "Are Scientists Afraid of Ghosts?" *CP*, October 1, 2006, p.4. A reader of *SHDN* sent a picture of a ghost to the daily news. See *SHDN*, August 20, 2007, p.A3.

⁴¹ *SHDN*, July 9, 2007, p.12. Couper and Henbest mentioned "even another universe," too. See p.191.

⁴² *Good News Bible* (St. Pauls).

⁴³ Polytheism means "the belief in or worship of more than one god." See *Oxford Student's Dictionary*, p.793.

⁴⁴ Couper and Henbest, p.96.

⁴⁵ *The Sunday Post* (hereinafter SP)(Sarawak, Malaysia), August 19, 2007, p.4.

⁴⁶ *The Borneo Post* (hereinafter BP)(Sarawak, Malaysia), August 16, 2007, p.A7.

times speak of *TianRenHeYi* (that man is an integral part of nature/unity of Heaven/cosmos/the great wholeness and man), which is couched or should be understood in terms of *Ying* and *Yang*. In other words, human beings must learn to reconcile (*TiaoHe*) the two. To have a fuller understanding of this Chinese idiom, *TianRenHeYi*, which is equivalent to the roof or the eaves or simply a dot by itself, depending on the context, one has to first understand that at least one dialectical framework exists to describe and explain, if not infer, this term, and it is certainly related to dialectics. Otherwise, distortion definitely surfaces, thereby moving us farther away from reality.

Of course, it all depends on the time/space sequence, other related dialectical models can be applied, accordingly: The Nature versus Human Beings; The Nature versus Human Beings, with *TianRenHeYi* as 5 (in this context not as the roof or eaves or simply a dot by itself); Human Beings versus The Nature; The Nature (at 1) and Human Beings (at 5) versus Non-the-Nature-and-Human Beings; Human Beings (at 1) and the Nature (at 5) versus Non-Human Beings-and-the-Nature (at E); etc.

The reader must aware that the word, versus, has been used. This is to denote that, as mentioned earlier, at time/space sequence (n), the concept at 1 will defeat, coopt, and so on the concept at E. Because nature includes asteroid, environment, air, etc., it may bring about destruction to humankind. If this scenario materializes, the dialectical model that we must apply is: The Nature versus Human Beings, meaning that the latter is in the danger zone and at time/space sequence (n) it will be defeated by former. What does this mean is that, because human beings include the Chinese race, the Chinese people, including those overseas Chinese or compatriots, can be in danger.

In passing, it should be noted that three astronauts started to live in the first ISS in November 2000. In June 1963, a Soviet female cosmonaut went to outer space. Sunita Williams became the first female astronaut to walk in the outer space in December 2006. It means that human beings can now record down their history in the ISS and elsewhere in outer space in more detail. In July 2006, Genesis 2 was launched, paving way for enabling, in 2015, human beings to live in a space hotel Bigelow Aerospace (BA) 330, which will be first managed by an American billionaire, with the help of NASA's Trans Hab project⁴⁷ and, later, the Chinese perhaps can also follow the footstep. In 2037, if not 2030, perhaps Washington can put a man on the Mars.⁴⁸ The Chinese are certainly trying to reach the Moon, the Mars, etc. ahead of others, including the Russians who plan to land on the Moon in the year 2040.⁴⁹ In November 2010, a news report said Beijing wants to have its own space station by the year 2037.⁵⁰ As a reminder, there are lunar influences on Earth: Just as the latter's gravity pulls on the former, the gravity of the former pulls on the latter, affecting tides or tidal water.⁵¹ In this connection, in September 2007, Moscow's Foton science satellite included an innovative space transportation experiment, using space tether as a transportation mechanism, that is testing a theoretically cheaper method of returning small cargo, such as failed equipment, medical specimens, high-value crystals, even personal letters from the ISS.⁵² In short, we cannot just think of the Earth, when we talk about China.

Before we elaborate on China, we should first talk about the Chinese people. This is because only human beings can record down history or conduct deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) tests.⁵³ A few important points can be discussed.

⁴⁷ It may cost one million U.S. dollars per night. See *Guojishibao* (hereinafter GJSB)(Sarawak, Malaysia), July 9, 2007, p.B6. A trip to the Moon in 2009 may cost 100 million U.S. dollars. See *SHDN*, July 10, 2007, p.C12.

⁴⁸ *CP*, September 27, 2007, p.3. In late October 2010, we were told about this American plan.

⁴⁹ According to Michael Griffin, mainland China could land a man on the Moon within a decade. The American return to the Moon would not take place until 2019. Its space program employs about 200,000 people, while National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has a work force of 75,000. See also *SHDN*, August 8, 2007, p.10.

⁵⁰ *SHDN*, November 17, 2010, p.15.

⁵¹ Couper and Henbest, p.94. The Moon also affects human beings. For example, when there is full moon, there would be more crimes. See <http://iservice.libertytimes.com.tw/Iservice2/PrNews.php?Nno=www.libertytimes.com.tw/2007/new/jan/22/to>, dated January 22, 2007.

⁵² <http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/20759120/>.

⁵³ Chimpanzees are the closest genetic living relatives to humans. They may be undergoing changes similar to those that drove human evolution. Millions of years ago in the continent of Africa, ancient remains indicate that several species of pre-humans emerged and possibly even lived side-by-side. Scientists found that a western chimpanzee has more differences, genetically, from an eastern chimpanzee than any one

First, the prevailing single-origin or “out of Africa” theory holds that modern human beings first appeared in eastern Africa about 150,000 years ago, migrated from the continent between 35,000 and 89,000 years ago, and moved across the globe to sweep aside populations, with no interbreeding. However, research on the oldest fossilized modern human skeleton, dating back 38,500 to 42,000 years, found in Tianyuan Cave in the suburbs of Beijing by academicians working with the Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology (IVPP) under the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) showed China’s earliest modern human might not have come “out of Africa.” They and Erik Trinkaus of Washington University (WU) insist on a multi-regional evolution model. This hypothesis argues that modern man descended from several indigenous archaic human populations in the Old World. In other words, this multi-regional theory holds that Chinese ancestors emigrated from Africa 1.5 million years ago, but different branches in several different regions--modern-day Africa, Europe, East Asia and West Asia--evolved simultaneously through interbreeding into modern human beings.⁵⁴ In passing, it should be noted that modern humans’ ancestors could be the *homo erectus* (*zhiliyuanren*). If so, contrary to the popular belief, they were not evolved from the *homo habilis* (*nengren*).⁵⁵ In another study conducted by the Spanish scientists, it was found that the teeth samples of Europeans several million years ago are determined to be closer to the teeth samples of Asians. In other words, this ancestral linkage can again challenge the “out of Africa” theory.⁵⁶

In November 2007, the Chinese mainland (*NeiDi*) archeologists, who worked with partners from Britain, Canada, and France, said they at Xuchang County, Henan Province, have found fossilized remains of a primitive human species, such as a lower jawbone fragment and an incisor, that lived about 2.04 million years ago in the Three Gorges Area in southwest China, the earliest discovery ever found, which could rewrite China’s history on the Chinese ancestors.

Second, the *Han* Chinese, as opposed to Mongolians, Manchus, etc. are supposed to be the natives of China, who lived in the *ZhongYuan* (Central Plains) area. When the 14th Dalai Lama for the first time in October 2007 says that he is a Chinese and that Lhasa has a population of 300,000, of which 200,000 are Chinese, he was referring to the *Han* Chinese.⁵⁷ However, studies have been made showing that, after many years, there are actually no pure *Han* Chinese. In Yongchang County of Gansu Province, the ancestors of more than 60 residents, through DNA tests, were found to be related to the First Roman Legion or the missing army of Marcus L. Crassus, a Roman general from Europe more than 2,000 years ago, which were coopted by officials of the Han Dynasty in China.⁵⁸

Third, in January 2007, a 132-year old Russian passed away. This is a record in the human longevity history.⁵⁹ This person may have heard about things related to Chinese history or witnessed something about human evolution in the last three centuries. However, it is not possible for this Russian to see all the things that had happened on Earth and in outer space since birth. A number of related things can be briefly discussed.

Why does Beijing put forward the One China principle in the second half of 1954⁶⁰ or several months before the signing of the U.S.-ROC Mutual Defense Treaty in December 1954? The answer is that it has confronted a thorny issue. The Chinese Communists know that it cannot take over the Taiwan area by force nor can it liberate it peaceful in the foreseeable future. Thus, in MAO’s mind, under the One China Principle or One-dot, there are two half-dots: There is one political entity on the mainland, while there is another political entity in the Taiwan area.

The structure is similar to how human beings came about. Egg and sperm, which are to be regarded as two halves, meet and spark a perilous journal of fetal development. Most women give birth to a baby. Some

human being has from another. See *TT*, April 22, 2007, p.6.

⁵⁴ http://english.people.com.cn/200704/030print20070403_363234.html, dated April 3, 2007.

⁵⁵ *SHDN*, August 10, 2007, p.12.

⁵⁶ <http://news.chinatimes.com/2007Cti/2007Cti-News/2007Cti-News-Content/0,4521,110504+112007080700086,00.html>, dated August 7, 2007.

⁵⁷ *United Daily News* (hereinafter UDN)(Taipei), October 21, 2007, p.A14 and *CP*, November 4, 2007, p.11.

⁵⁸ <http://news.chinatimes.com/2007Cti/2007Cti-News/2007Cti-News-Print/0,4634,110505x112007021400096,00,dated> February 14, 2007.

⁵⁹ *SHDN*, July 7, 2007, p.A20. Alvaroran woman, Cruz Hernandez, who was born in May 1878 and died in March 2007, was regarded as the world’s oldest person. However, the Guinness Book of Records did not recognize her. See *CP*, March 11, 2007, p.3.

⁶⁰ *CT*, May 1, 2006, p.A15.

women may have twins, triplets, and quadruplets or quads, sextuplets, in their womb. The record number of fetuses develop in utero at one time is 15. Let us say there are quintuplets. So, the first dialectical model to be applied is Babies versus Non-babies. Then, we use another model to arrange the five babies. The first baby born, whether or not delivered by Caesarean section, will be positioned at 1; the second one, at 2; and so on and so forth in that order.

The same logic applies to the Republic of China (ROC) and the People's Republic of China (PRC). The former was founded in January 1912 and the latter, October 1949. Together they constitute one China, because to this day the ROC has not relinquished its claim over the mainland, because it dares not to do, even under the then CHEN Shui-bian regime.⁶¹ For this reason, in March 2005, Beijing has made it clear that Taipei cannot change its national title. If it does, it will rely on the Anti-Secession Law to attack the Taiwan area by non-peaceful means.

Since ancient times, China had been broken up into pieces, such as the Three Kingdoms, until the Qin Dynasty, which brought about the unification of China, except a small vassal state by the name of WEI, by force. After October 1949, it is still strewn with cracks here and there, notably the Taiwan issue. MAO in September 1920 called for the creation of the Hunan Republic, adding China should be divided into 27 countries, because it is simply too big. If we were to apply the lead author's dialectical framework, we need to expand the safe zone spectrum from 1 to 27, with each Number representing one nation or one area such as Yan'an within the Chinese multi-state political system. LEE Teng-hui in his May 1999 book, *Taiwan de ZhuZhang* (With the People Always in My Heart), proposed the division of China into 7 regions. Accordingly, we need to have the 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 spectrum, with the Taiwan area as being one of them.

After the creation of the PRC, the ruling party tried to build a modern political institution (*XianDaiZhengZhiZhiDu*). This one dot⁶² is comprised of modern country, modern society, and modern political party (*XianDaiZhengDang*).⁶³ In the dialectical model, it would be 1, 3, and 5, respectively. This means that Beijing will make sure that its political party would be modernized first, to be followed by society and country in that order of pace and importance.

However, mainland China has become economically more robust, accumulating US\$2.5 trillion in its foreign exchange reserves by mid-2010, thereby making its dot to look better shaped. It is a globalization success story as opposed to a globalization scare or even global pillage story. In Alan Greenspan's *The Age of Turbulence: Adventures in a New World*, he said mainland China will be the United States' major competitor by 2030 and the world's economic fate depends on how much more Chinese Communist leaders embrace markets.⁶⁴ In this connection, by the end of the first decade in the 21st Century, three quarters of mainland China's economy will be non-state-owned (meaning under varying degrees of government influence) or privately owned.⁶⁵ In a document issued by the European Union Commission (EUC), which is entitled "EU-China: Closer Partners, Growing Responsibilities," it was stated that, 200 years ago, China was the largest economy in the world. However, by 1978, its share of global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) had fallen to 0.5%. After two decades of economic reform and openness, the mainland has notched up annual average growth of 9% since 1980 and has seen its share of world GDP expand tenfold to reach 5% of global GDP.⁶⁶

To be sure, human beings can use petroleum for less than 40 years.⁶⁷ Is it possible for Beijing to sustain its economy growth by relying on its thermonuclear fusion reactor, as opposed to burning coal or fossil fuels? In September 2006, for the first time, the Institute of Plasma Physics (IP) under the CAS in Hefei, capital city of east China's Anhui Province, tested the Experimental Advanced Superconducting Tokamak (EAST) fusion reactor, nicknamed "artificial sun," implying that the Chinese scientists are leading their competitors by at least 10 years.⁶⁸ If the thermonuclear fusion technology is commercialized, it may provide cheaper, safer, cleaner, and endless energy to mankind for more than 100 million years.

⁶¹ In November 2010, CHEN Shui-bian and his wife were sentenced to jail-terms.

⁶²

<http://www.chinareviewnews.com/doc/1004/4/8/9/100448990.html?coluid=45&kindid=0&docid=100448990>, dated September 13, 2007.

⁶³ *Ibid.*

⁶⁴ Alan Greenspan, *The Age of Turbulence: Adventures in a New World* (New York: Penguin Press, 2007).

⁶⁵ *CP*, September 23, 2006, p.8.

⁶⁶ http://english.people.com.cn/200610/26/eng20061026_315291.html, dated October 26, 2006.

⁶⁷ See advertisements about the remaining petroleum, *UDN*, December 3, 2004, p.A11 and *CT*, July 25, 2005, p.A1.

If the PRC one day can set up lunar bases on the Moon, can we still say that there is one dot? Or can we regard Portugal and/or Spain as one dot when it had many colonies in the world? Non-dialectically, it cannot be done, unless we look at our Solar System. However, it can be arranged dialectically. For example, we can put mainland China at 1; Taiwan at 2, Hongkong at 3, Macao at 4, and the lunar base(s) at 5. We can also designate its aircrafts flying over another country and its satellites in outer space as part of the one dot spectrum as 6 and 7, respectively, or in terms of both the Number spectrum and the Letter spectrum in the lead author's crab and frog motion model, a half-dot. Of course, the safe zone spectrum must be expanded, if we were to include those 1.64 million ancient Chinese national treasures housed in 47 foreign museums.⁶⁹

We can also talk about other places that the Chinese people had discovered, at least according to some academics and experts. The first example is the book, *1421: The Year China Discovered the World*, written by a retired British submarine captain, Gavin Menzies, who argued that, in that year, the Ming Dynasty treasure fleets discovered North America.⁷⁰ As a second example, Paul Chiasson, a Toronto architect, in his book, *The Island of Seven Cities*, points to an actual Canadian site that, he believes, contains the remains of a Chinese settlement.⁷¹ In summer 2001, he climbed a rocky hill called Cape Dauphin at the northern tip of Cape Breton Island in Canada's far southeast, not far away from the Canadian-American border. Historical enquiries led the architect to conclude that this was the legendary Island of Seven Cities, much discussed in Europe in the days of Columbus and his successor John Cabot/Giovanni Caboto but never definitely located. A few years later, untouched Ming Dynasty graves were found, together with Menzies. In short, if the authors of this paper were to add those American and Canadian places, the Number spectrum in the crab and frog motion model would have to expand to 7 or 11, if we include the aircrafts and satellites.

Humans were once globalized, if the origins of human race can be traced back 60,000 years ago in East Africa to (scientific) Adam (in Hebrew, Adam equals to people), who is the ultimate super or common ancestor, and later Eve. This is because their world initially consisted of only one male and one female.⁷²

At around 5 a.m. on December 5th and December 9th, 2006 the lead author constructed the following model related to governance and globalization:

1 2 3 4 5 A B C D E

time/space sequence (1)

time/space sequence (2)

time/space sequence (n)

1 (or 100% of the concept) stands for Human Beings in a Globalized World;

3 (or 50% of the concept) stands for Human Beings in a Globalizing World;

5 (or 1% of the concept) stands for Human Beings in a Localized World;

E (or 100% of the concept) stands for Non-1 2 3 4 5 /Non- Human Beings in a Globalized World (or 1)- Human Beings in a Globalizing World (or 3)-and-Human Beings in a Localized World (or 5);

A (or 1% of the concept) could be Human Beings in the ISS;

B (or 25%) could be Human Beings on the Moon;⁷³ and

C (or 50% of the concept) could be Human Beings on the Mars.

Again, the 1 2 3 4 5 spectrum is equivalent to what the lead author call the safe zone, and the A B C D E spectrum, danger zone. 5 is the middle road in the safe zone and A, the middle road in the danger zone.

A series of other dialectical, theoretical models must be applied, such as the Non-extinction of Human Beings versus Extinction of Human Beings model and the Mainstream of Human Development versus Non-

⁶⁸ http://english.people.com.cn//200609/28/eng20060928_307241.html, dated September 29, 2006.

⁶⁹ According to the Chinese experts' estimation, the number of them abroad could be 10 times as mentioned by the United Nations (UN). See *SHDN*, August 18, 2007, p.10.

⁷⁰ Polynesians may have been the first people to discover South America in between 1304 to 1424. See *CT*, June 6, 2007, p.A8.

⁷¹ A reviewer of Chiasson's book asked whether the author is a charlatan? See *TT*, May 27, 2007, p.18.

⁷² National Geographic Special, *DNA Mysteries: The Search for Adam*.

⁷³ In December 2006, the NASA announced its plan to construct a solar-powered outpost at one of the moon's poles by 2020. The polar moon camp is expected to be permanently staffed by 2024.

mainstream of Human Development framework, in order to describe, explain, and infer (or predict) other phenomena.

In the afternoon of the 5th and 12th, the lead author presented the whole picture as well as described and explained the model to his graduate students in class, simplifying our human development, experience, or history, since Adam and Eve, who were probably the first humans. In class, he posed the following questions: Would human beings come to a full circle by going back to the nascent, ascendant, or mature phase of 1 again in the future? In other words, do we see a cyclical pattern or does history repeat itself? It is very doubtful, because, on December 6th, 2006, NASA for the very first time announced its plan to construct a solar-powered outpost at one of the moon's poles by 2020. The polar moon base camp is expected to be permanently staffed by 2024. NASA in September 2007 said it also aims to put a man on Mars by 2037 and build a space civilization for tomorrow and commercially feasible. In other words, globalization must be redefined, because human beings could be living in other globes/planets, and history cannot repeat itself, that is to say that human beings cannot be globalized again as one family, if Adam and Eve were born on Earth, because there will be bound to be one human being on Mars, who wants to be the first Marsian to die on that red planet.

In 1961, the word, globalization, was, for the first time, included as an entry in the dictionary. The Defense Ministry of the Republic of Singapore (ROS) said before the word was coined his country already embarked on free trade as an economic policy.⁷⁴ A 2007 report released by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) in Beijing said there are 350 million Chinese compatriots living in 151 countries.⁷⁵

In another development, the year 2008 marks a great milestone in the human saga, which has a similar magnitude as the agricultural era and the first Industrial Revolution, which was harnessed by the steam engine and later the internal combustion engine in the late 18th and early 19th century. According to the United Nations (UN), we have become *Homo Urbanus*.⁷⁶ For the first time, a majority of human beings will be living in vast urban areas, many in megacities and suburban extensions with populations of 10 million or more. Mainland China alone has more than 660 cities.⁷⁷

The surface of the Earth, bombarded by space rocks, has bowl-shaped hollows, because a meteorite could have impacted it or burrowed into the same. Is the shape of one dot, be it China or whatever, perfect? The answer is: yes, no, and somewhere in between or gray area. Why gray area? This is because, sometimes, we have to continue to make observations until we see the actual outcome.

We the human beings in the last half-century are gradually destroying ourselves, because our economic growth has been purchased at the expense of vast ecosystems, habitats, etc. This means that the surface of our Earth is no longer round. It has been dented, at least in our mind. Human-caused climate change has been responsible for higher air temperatures and hotter seas, and precipitation changes in rainfall patterns have led to more droughts, wildfires, and floods in mainland China and elsewhere.⁷⁸ Cultural historian Elias Canetti once remarked that each of us is a king in a field of corpses. Others say human beings are like cancer encroaching upon the Earth. Still others label human beings as the absent-minded killers.⁷⁹ James Lovelock, the esteemed--if controversial--environmentalist and futurologist (he prefers to be called a planetary physician), looked upon Earth, with his Gaia hypothesis, as some kind of living super-organism.⁸⁰

We can liken China, broadly defined, to be a place having many craters. Lovelock envisages that the Chinese people will press to live in a newly lush Siberia before the end of 21st century.⁸¹ So, the dialectical model, Nature versus Human Beings, applies here, because the Chinese people seem to be helpless in nature. The first and foremost issue is the 27,000 nuclear warheads held in various arsenals across the world. In *Strategy Options for the UK's Separated Plutonium*, we learn that Great Britain has amassed a stockpile of more than 100 tons of radiotoxic plutonium--enough for 17,000 bombs of the size that flattened Japan's Nagasaki in August 1945.⁸² Mainland China in October 1964 tested its first atomic bomb.⁸³ In

⁷⁴ http://www.zaobao.com/sp/sp070726_510.html, dated July 26, 2007.

⁷⁵ *SHDN*, February 13, 2007, p.A26.

⁷⁶ *CP*, December 13, 2006, p.4 and *SHRB*, June 29, 2007, p.10.

⁷⁷ *SHRB*, June 29, 2007, p.10.

⁷⁸ *BP*, July 26, 2007, p.A7.

⁷⁹ *TT*, March 25, 2007, p.9.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, March 18, 2007, p.18.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, March 18, 2007, p.18.

⁸² *Ibid.*, September 22, 2007, p.1.

⁸³ 8 kilograms of uranium were sold by four Hunan Province residents, and they were tried. See *SHDN*,

September 2006, U.S.-based *Defense News* reported that the Second Artillery of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) had fired high-powered lasers, which are capable of blinding US electro-optical spy satellites, which can enable the flow of torrents of communications, imagery, and navigational data for the kind of high-technology precision warfare that has been an American trademark since the January 1991 Gulf War, flying over its territory.⁸⁴ A senior military leader in the United States warned in August 2007 that the Chinese PLA may be just three years away from having multi-dimensional capabilities to attack various systems that are in orbit today.⁸⁵ In January 2007, the Chinese PLA launched a ballistic missile at more than 500 miles altitude 4 degrees west of Xichang Space Center (XSC) located in Sichuan Province, shattering a defunct weather satellite and creating debris, which could damage or interfere with other satellites in orbit.⁸⁶ In June 2007, New Zealand celebrated the 20th anniversary of its Nuclear Weapon Free Zone, Disarmament and Arms Control Act (NWFZDACA), which bans nuclear weapons from its territory, including visits by nuclear-armed and nuclear-powered ships. Several nations voiced concerns in the 1980s that more strategically important countries might follow the small South Pacific nation's pioneering effort and declare themselves nuclear free. However, 20 years on, complacency about nuclear weapons reined, and it is threatening international arms control negotiations or talks.⁸⁷

Lacking a sense of urgency on the part of North Korea, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, and Syria is responsible for their unfair refusal at the expense of humanity to join the January 1993 convention forever banning chemical weapons, including deadly nerve gases, by the deadline year, 2012.⁸⁸ The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), which is suppose to monitor the treaty, should also be criticized for not being able to slap sanctions on them. This includes the PRC.

Mainland China, as an emerging economy and given that it has so many people, is one of the big emitters of carbon dioxide. Would it do something about it, such as paying the carbon tax, which was proposed as early as the early 1990s⁸⁹? To offset the burning of fossil fuels that emit greenhouse gases in the developed world by selling carbon credits or certified emissions reductions from elsewhere, the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) has been in operation. Again, would Beijing be actively involved? On a global scale, the size of the carbon market tripled to over US\$30 billion in 2006 alone, of which about 20% went to projects in the developing countries. In this connection, by one estimate, with a long term, predictable and equitable post-2012 global regulatory framework for curbing, capturing, storing, and sequestering greenhouse gas emissions (when the 1997 Kyoto Protocol expires), carbon markets could develop exponentially and deliver financial flows to developing countries of anywhere between US\$20 billion and US\$120 billion per year.⁹⁰ However, gross incompetence, rule-breaking and possible fraud by companies in the developing world, such as conjuring up numbers when projects on the ground failed to provide them or giving a green light to commercial projects that do not make a contribution to reducing greenhouse gases, has plagued the CDM.⁹¹

We also see problems related to the non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The ROC government has not been able to fund NGOs in the Taiwan area sufficiently, due to political infighting in the Legislative Yuan (branch), as a result the budget earmarked for NGOs has been stalled or frozen. Elsewhere, for example, Russian police in February 2007 raided the North Caucasus offices of the Institute of War and Peace Reporting, a British NGO that supports journalists in war zones, as part of a probe into alleged financial irregularities. Two computers and documents were confiscated.⁹²

Nature and the human beings are also doing things bad to each other and the animals. So, the dialectical model, Human Beings versus Nature, applies here. Several issues, examples, etc. can be noted.

August 25, 2007, p.9.

⁸⁴ *TT*, September 25, 2006, p.1 and *BP*, August 16, 2007, p.A3..

⁸⁵ *BP*, August 16, 2007, p.A3.

⁸⁶ From 1968 to 1986, the United States and the former Soviet Union tested more than 20 times. In January 2007, a communications satellite built by Boeing was destroyed when its booster Zenit rocket, which was fully fuelled with kerosene and liquid oxygen, exploded in a fireball during lift-off from a converted oil rig in the Pacific Ocean. See *BP*, February 1, 2007, p.A4.

⁸⁷ *TT*, March 11, 2007, p.5.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, October 22, 2006, p.6. Pyongyang began to disable its nuclear facilities in November 2007.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, September 18, 2007, p.9.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, June 3, 2007, p.9.

⁹¹ *Ibid.*, p.6.

⁹² *Financial Times* (hereinafter FT)(U.K.), February 22, 2007, p.2.

Human beings, including the Chinese, neglected many marine areas in which fishing, boating, polluting, dredging, drilling, and other damaging activities are being engaged.⁹³ Bottom trawlers drag heavy fishing nets over the ocean bottom. As a result, unexplored and endangered marine species in the process were destroyed.

Not so long ago, polar bears were a symbol of cold. These days, they are a symbol of warmth. Rising sea levels and melting polar ice-sheets are some of the causes. A UN report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in February 2007 projected sea level gains of 18-59 centimeters (cm) in the 21st century from temperature rises of 1.8-4.0 degrees C. The traditional threats to the polar creature are hunting, toxic waste, and offshore drilling, which have been overshadowed by the vanishing, melting ice around sea ice bears. As the story continues, after years of hesitancy, there is now a sense of urgency, and "...we are to blame,"⁹⁴ if the creatures become extinct.

The PRC is also trying to make the shape of its one dot look better. In June 2002, Beijing presented a draft outline for a treaty to prevent militarization of outer space and the deployment of weapons in outer space. By September 2006, Beijing had already signed 16 pacts with 13 governments and organizations and established space industry cooperation with more than 40 countries and international organizations.⁹⁵ In September 2006, Michael Griffin became the first highest-ranking NASA administrator in the last 12 years to visit his counterpart in the China National Space Administration (CNSA), and they explored the idea of starting a working group in areas such as earth science, climate research, data sharing on various science missions, and robot explorations, in addition to the Moon exploration based on the principles of "equality, mutual benefit, peaceful utilization and joint development."⁹⁶

Efforts have been made by Beijing to do away with weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their carriers. Responding to reports that the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Verification, Compliance and Implementation (VCI), Paula DeSutter, said "we remain deeply concerned about the Chinese government's commitment towards its nonproliferation obligations" and that the PRC is developing biological and chemical weapons, a Foreign Ministry spokesman in September 2006 said: "No Chinese company or individual is allowed to engage in WMD proliferation."⁹⁷ Besides, being a party to the Biological Weapons Convention and the Chemical Weapons Convention, the PRC has signed 70 international treaties and inter-department agreements on international cooperation of peaceful utilization of nuclear energy.⁹⁸ As China was the victim of biological and chemical weapons, China has always maintained the all-round ban on and comprehensive disposal of all WMD, including biological and chemical weapons.⁹⁸

In June 2006, Beijing, for the first time, had taken the lead in the 15-nation Security Council in the UN in promoting foreign intervention to resolve a conflict thousand of miles from its own borders. Before that, mainland China was wary of U.N. interventions.⁹⁹ In October 1971, the PRC joined the U.N. However, it refused to fund U.N. peacekeeping operations for a decade and remained mostly silent in council discussions on the peacekeeping topic. It would be another decade before Beijing began to significantly expand its participation in the U.N. missions. And, until recently, the PRC's policy on Africa has been largely defined by its desire to prevent the ROC from scoring diplomatic points in the region and its pursuit of the continent's supply of oil and raw materials to further fuel its economic development.

In October 2006, at a summit marking the 15th anniversary of dialogue between the PRC and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Chinese Communist Premier, WEN Jiabao, said both the PRC and the ASEAN should step up cooperation on cross-border issues concerning counter-terrorism,¹⁰⁰ transnational crimes, maritime security, rescue operations, and disaster relief.¹⁰¹ Beijing is

⁹³ *TT*, March 25, 2007, p.9.

⁹⁴ *Ibid*, March 11, 2007, p.17.

⁹⁵ http://english.people.com.cn//200609/25/eng20060925_306184.html, dated September 26, 2006.

⁹⁶ *Ibid*.

⁹⁷ The U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission, which tends to be overly critical of mainland China, announced in October 2006 that within the past year the United States has three times imposed sanctions on 11 mainland Chinese firms. See <http://www.taiwansecurity.org/Reu/2006/Reuters-311006.htm>.

⁹⁸ http://english.people.com.cn//200609/16/eng20060916_303358.html, dated September 16, 2006.

⁹⁹ *CP* (Taipei), November 25, 2006, p.4.

¹⁰⁰ The Association of Southeast Asian nations (ASEAN) Convention on Counter Terrorism, the first regional arrangement in full conformity with international conventions and protocols on counter-terrorism, was signed in January 2007. It calls for countries to adopt legislation to ensure cooperation on cross border

“also committed to effectively implement the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) and work towards the eventual adoption, on the basis of consensus, of a code of conduct in the South China Sea, which would enhance peace and stability in the region.”¹⁰²

NGOs in the ROC also try to promote peace in the region. In October 2006, a group of 11 NGOs, such as the Alliance for Peaceful Homeland, jointly organized a symposium called Taiwan Peace Season: Peace and the Grassroots Movement, covering a wide area of activism, including constitutional reform, environmental protection, etc. A professor from the National University of Mongolia (NUM) delivered a speech on peace and security in East Asia and how NGOs could work together to prevent armed conflict.

In July 2005, at the Group-8 Summit in Gleneagles, Scotland, according to some observers, a tipping point has occurred. It symbolized the development of a critical mass of public support to act decisively on climate change. Concerned citizens and responsive governments are acting together to find common solutions to a global problem that may be single most important issue we the human beings face as a global community.¹⁰³

Since 2000, 90% of the natural disaster victims are in the Asia-Pacific region, according to a UN expert.¹⁰⁴ Mainland China has also been trying to reduce environmental problems. Sea level rise is putting settlements in coastal lowlands vulnerable. Ranked by population, mainland China (especially Hongkong) is most at risk with 143 million people living by the coast, followed by India, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Indonesia, Japan, Egypt, and the United States.¹⁰⁵ It is a fact that trans-boundary air pollutants from mainland China and other robust economies are affecting the Los Angeles and San Francisco areas of California.¹⁰⁶

In another development, Beijing should be aware of it. Human beings began to record down temperature since 1880. From December 2006 to February 2007, an American agency said we had the warmest winter in 127 years.¹⁰⁷ In his last January 2007 State of the Union address, George W. Bush, issued a clarion call, citing the “serious challenge of global climate change.” In September 2007, Bush invited officials from mainland China, India, etc., which were regarded as the world’s 17 major polluters, to attend a White House conference, so as to set long-term goals on cutting greenhouse gas emissions, proposed to set up an international fund to finance research into clean-energy technology.¹⁰⁸ His administration’s intelligence community has begun working at how global warming could pressurize unstable regions such as Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. A former Pentagon official said: “Moving climate change into the national security realm is a water-shed event.”¹⁰⁹ A report written by 11 retired U.S. generals and admirals warned about national-security threats from climate change, calling it a “threat-multiplier” that will make unstable regions shakier through increased drought, extreme weather, migrations, and rising extremism. In this connection, the military leaders are not as confident they will succeed in pin-pointing and countering global warming, as they were regarding the Soviet nuclear threat or attack.¹¹⁰

In February 2007, for the first time, Shanghai began trials on a material called photocatalyst, which is a special layer of asphalt on city streets and which supposedly can absorb air pollutants or 45% of the harmful substances in the air.¹¹¹ In April 2007, the first group of participants, traveling on bicycle most of the way and promoting the idea of a “Beijing to Paris (B2P) Car-free Asia” and environmental awareness, which was initiated by a ROC female, began their tour from Beijing to Paris. The second group left Beijing in

measures to counter terrorism, intelligence, and information sharing, establishment of a regional database and measures to capture and bring perpetrators to justice. In November of the same year, ASEAN officials met in Bali to ensure the pact is in harmony with national laws and regulations and to find language to fit the countries’ different legal systems. See *ibid.*, November 25, 2006, p.7.

¹⁰¹ <http://www.taiwansecurity.org/Reu/2006/Reuters-31006-1.htm>.

¹⁰² http://english.people.com.cn/200610/31/eng20061031_316726.html, dated October 31, 2006.

¹⁰³ *TT*, June 3, 2007, p.9.

¹⁰⁴ *SHRB*, August 22, 2007, p.12. In the last 10 years, there were less than one million natural disaster victims. As compared to 40 years ago, there is a reduction of two-thirds.

¹⁰⁵ http://english.people.com.cn/200703/29/print20070329_362056.html, dated March 29, 2007. London, New York, and Tokyo will also be affected. See *CP*, February 11, 2007, p.4.

¹⁰⁶ *SHDN*, July 25, 2007, p.11.

¹⁰⁷ *UDN*, March 17, 2007, p.A14.

¹⁰⁸ *CP*, April 26, 2007, p.1.

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, April 26, 2007, p.4. See also *ibid.*, November 4, 2007, p.3.

¹¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹¹ *SHDN*, February 13, 2007, p.A29.

June of the same year.¹¹² They hoped to reach the French capital on September 22, which is designated the World Car Free Day. In September 2007, the Ministry of Construction (MOC) in Beijing initiated its first-ever “Car Free Day (*WuCheRi*)” in 108 cities, so as to promote environmental health and alleviate increasingly gridlocked, polluted urban roads. Its goal is to get 50% of the nation’s urban residents to use public transportation instead of private cars.¹¹³ In October 2000, Chengdu became the first city in the Chinese mainland to have no cars on the streets for one day.

In May 2007, the ROC president, noting water shortage, global warming, and abnormal climate changes, said his country is willing to work with countries worldwide to promote the creation of a World Environment Organization (WEO), so as to co-manage the issues on a global level. He should have mentioned the World Environment Regime (WER), so that Taipei could not be excluded from the WER. In May 2007, the central government set a goal of “zero growth” in power consumption by all agencies and departments under the Executive *Yuan*, and the Taipei Municipal City government has set a more aggressive goal of not only avoiding an increase in power consumption but reducing the overall volume.¹¹⁴ Taipei may also have to follow London’s footsteps in setting up a financial mechanism, which is called Environmental Transformation Fund International Window (ETFIW), so that rich countries can take the lead to be followed by the less developed economies to halt global warming.

Recently, Beijing is for the adoption of market-based solutions to the problem such as a carbon emissions trading scheme.¹¹⁵ Related to the last paragraph, both sides of the Taiwan Strait may also adopt one smart and scientific way of helping to solve the world’s problem of reducing carbon release through energy use, that is, to put the carbon back from where it came—in the ground. A study estimates that carbon capture and storage (CCS) has the potential to contribute up to 20% of global carbon dioxide reduction by 2050.¹¹⁶ The system is called CCS, which is a process by which the carbon in fossil fuels is captured either before or after combustion and sent to long-term storage in geological formations, such as disused oil and gasoline fields at sea.

The ROC’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) on April 5, 2007, sent an inter-agency task force, Taiwan International Health Action (TIHA), comprised of two doctors and one public health specialist, to the western Solomon Islands to provide medical aid.¹¹⁷ This is because, on April 3, there was a magnitude-8.1 earthquake and *tsunami* waves, affecting some 50,000 people.

In July 2007, a special project office, jointly managed by the ROC’s Department of Health (DOH) and the Council for Economic Planning and Development (CEPD), promoting globalization of the local medical service sector was set up. During the three years from 2007 through 2009, the office assisted 10 selected hospitals to provide medical and health-care services to patients from other countries in several medical areas in which the country enjoys a competitive edge, such as liver transplant, craniofacial surgery, cardiovascular surgery, artificial insemination, and joint replacement surgery.¹¹⁸

The ROC should also not neglect diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), all of which are major causes of fatalities worldwide. In this connection, before 1970, only a handful of countries had experienced the dengue fever.

¹¹² Some of the participants will take the “middle route,” that is, through mainland China, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Russia, and Poland. Those from the ROC will take a more northern route to avoid visa complications in Eastern Europe and will enter Europe via Finland. The rest will chose the classic Silk Road route, via Central Asia, Iran, and Turkey. See *CP*, June 3, 2007, p.13. In September 2007, 12,000 people relying on “BMW (bicycle, metro, walk) took part in the 6th environment-friendly Car-free Day in Taipei City and Nantou County.

¹¹³ *Ibid.*, September 18, 2007, p.5.

¹¹⁴ *Ibid.*, June 3, 2007, p.2.

¹¹⁵ *The Sunday Post* (hereinafter SP)(Sarawak, Malaysia), August 5, 2007, p.A7.

¹¹⁶ *BP*, June 28, 2007, p.B19.

¹¹⁷ *TT*, April 6, 2007, p.5.

¹¹⁸ According to a Council for Economic Planning and Development (CEPD) estimate, the medical service globalization project, covering two areas, namely, tourism plus health care and special medical treatment, will create NT\$7 billion or US\$212 million worth of business, inspiring an additional NT\$6.8 billion in private investment and the creation of 1,500 jobs over three years. Intangible benefits will include upgrading the country’s international image, facilitating medical diplomacy, as well as stimulating development in relevant industries and services. The Republic of China (ROC) also faces several disadvantages, including inadequate English-speaking skills of medical workers, a lack of platforms for the medical sector to cooperate with other service industries, and legal restrictions. See *CP*, June 1, 2007, p.15.

Now, the disease is endemic in more than 100 countries, including Singapore, which regards it as a major health issue.¹¹⁹

In June 2007, the ROC's Ministry of Justice (MOJ), the Ministry of Education (MOE), and the DOH sponsored the National Drug Control Conference in Taipei. The head of the Dangerous Drugs Board of the Philippines (DDBP) or the director-general of the Philippines Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA) delivered a report on his country's anti-narcotics strategy and its experiences in cross-border cooperation in drug control. To weed out drugs and drug trafficking from his country and the ROC, the head of the DDBP said he is willing to strengthen bilateral cooperation.¹²⁰

As to the gray area, the authors can also give some examples. There are global-warming skeptics. Frederick Kempe is the president of the well-known Atlantic Council (AC), and he has long been one of them.¹²¹ Some Australian legislators pointed out that warming was a recurring natural phenomenon and it had been observed on other planets, such as Mars, Jupiter, and Neptune.¹²² Some academics and experts believe that it is human activities not the sun that are the culprit. A British scientist and a Swiss scientist pointed out that, over the last 150 years, the hottest temperature on Earth for ten years took place after the year 1990.¹²³ What this means is that human activities are quite responsible for global warming.

Some people are for foods having genetically-enhanced ingredients. The environmentalists prefer to have GM-free foods, amid a growing organic food industry. While the debate is still going on, we may need to wait and see the result to find out whether such foods are truly healthy to our bodies.

Concluding Remarks

Several issues can be discussed in this section. The first and foremost issue is the clash, if any, between God (as prime mover),¹²⁴ as personified by the Trinity, that is, the Father, the Son,¹²⁵ and the Holy Spirit and science or simply between God and science.¹²⁶ In other words, how do we dissolve the contradictions, if any, when we include other concepts like the Universe or multiverse? For example, scientists' analysis of physical evidence and literal interpretations of the Bible give rise to different pictures of the history of the Universe.¹²⁷ If human beings are created by God dating back 4,000 to 10,000 years ago,¹²⁸ can we regard the latter as one dot, the original, biggest dot? The answer is yes, just like the roof or the eaves or simply a dot by itself. To be sure, Mother Teresa of Calcutta for decades in spiritual pain questioned the existence of Heaven and even God.¹²⁹ Alan Weisman wrote a book, and it is entitled *The World Without Us*,¹³⁰ in the Universe. If we apply the Universe versus Non-Universe framework, the latter concept also includes God. What about the Father, the Son, the Holy Spirit, the Heaven, or science? One of the models to be applied is: God versus Non-God or The Father-The Son-The Holy Spirit-and-the Heaven versus Non-The Father-The Son-The Holy Spirit-and-the Heaven. We will elaborate on this later on.

Paul Davies, a theoretical physicist, suggests that the creation of life was somehow the "goal" of the Universe without suggesting that it is the work of God.¹³¹ There are also other theories. Fred Hoyle

¹¹⁹ *BP*, July 24, 2007, p.A4.

¹²⁰ *CP*, June 1, 2007, p.15.

¹²¹ *Ibid.*, April 26, 2007, p.4.

¹²² *BP*, August 16, 2007, p.A7.

¹²³ *SHDN*, July 13, 2007, p.10.

¹²⁴ There are three persons in one God or Trinity, that is, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

¹²⁵ Jesus Christ referred to his believers and followers as salt on the ground. See *SHDN*, August 12, 2007, p.A10. Each particle is a dot.

¹²⁶ See, for example, Paul Davies, *The Goldilocks Enigma: Why is the Universe Just Right for Life?* (New York: Allen Lane, 2006).

¹²⁷ *CP*, November 27, 2005, p.3.

¹²⁸ *Ibid.* Not far away from the Cincinnati-Northern Kentucky International Airport, there is the Creation Museum, which dramatically wants its patrons to believe that the world is barely 6,000 years old, dinosaurs were created on the sixth day, Jesus is the savior, and the flood that compelled Noah to build the ark is the source of all the world's significant geological phenomena. In short, it sees natural history as divine history. See *TT*, May 27, 2007, p.9. An oldest, fossilized animal dated 630 million years ago was unearthed in the Sanxia area. *CT*, April 6, 2007, p.A8.

¹²⁹ Mother Teresa and Brian Kolodiejchuk, *Mother Teresa: Come By My Light* (New York: Doubleday, 2007).

¹³⁰ Alan Weisman, *The World Without Us* (New York: St Martins Press, 2007).

¹³¹ *TT*, January 14, 2007, p.19.

suggested that the Universe looked like a “put-up job.” Physicist Freeman Dyson said it seemed, as if, in some sense, the Universe “knew we were coming.” Cosmologists call this the anthropic principle. Religious believers call it the hand of God. Many questions can be asked but there could be no immediate answers: “Did God have a choice? Could He have chosen not to make this [U]niverse? Does this [U]niverse have to be the way it is? If this is the only mathematically self-consistent [U]niverse possible, God would have had no choice in its design. If God had no choice, then in what sense is He necessary? And that still leaves the question: why does the [U]niverse seem designed for life?”¹³² *Time* in January 2007 again convened a debate: God vs. Science.¹³³ Richard Dawkins, who teaches at Oxford University, said close reading of the physical evidence should lead toward atheism, while Francis Collins, who is a genome pioneer, said material signs point to God but that God also exists outside of space and time. The previous titles in two other *Time* issues were: “Does Heaven Exist?” and “What Does Science Tells Us About God?”

Applying the crab and frog motion model, this is what the authors can logically,¹³⁴ systematically, and coherently present. Non-dialectically, this is what we see:

Religion (Divinity)

Philosophy (dialectical and non-dialectical)

Science (natural and social)

Paradigms

Schools of Thought

Theories

Models/patterns/modes

Concepts (for description, explanation, and inference)

Dialectically, this is how we should first arrange them: Religion versus Non-Religion. The next model is: If Religion is equivalent to Philosophy plus Science, Paradigms, Schools of Thought, Theories, Models/patterns/modes, and Concepts, then Philosophy is positioned at 1; Science, 2, and so on and so forth in that order of importance. So, it is a mistake to put God against science, because, on the whole, the latter is part of the former, which embraces from Paradigms to Concepts. Thus, for those people who argue that human beings are creating life thereby playing a role of God,¹³⁵ such as scientists working on the wet artificial life thereby challenging or falsifying the Darwinian evolution theory, the J. Craig Venter Institute (JCVI) scientists in the United States, trying to unlock the mystery of life, in June 2007 informally and in October 2007 formally announced the creation of the first new artificial life form on the Earth or the results of work on genome transplantation methods allowing them to transform one type of bacteria or bacterial species into another type dictated by the transplanted chromosome, by replacing one organism’s genome with the other one’s genome or engineers trying to make one robot to reproduce another robot,¹³⁶ what they have done are still part of God.

For those who believe in God, that is the first or original, biggest dot. Just as Eve is part of Adam, the Father, the Son, the Holy Spirit, the Heaven, and the Universe are part of God, respectively, even if each one of them represents or weighs only a strand of hair. In other words, once the Father, the Son, the Holy Spirit, the Heaven, or the Universe and things related to it have been created, we see the following possible dialectical, theoretical frameworks: God as the roof or eaves or simply a dot by itself; God¹³⁷ versus Non-God; God versus the Universe; God (at 1) and the Universe (positioned at 5 or another Number depending on the structure or the context) versus Non-God and the Universe; etc. The same thing speaks for the Universe. To some people, there would be no logic problem when we talk about factors like time,¹³⁸

¹³² *Ibid.*,

¹³³ *Time*, January 15, 2007, pp.34-41.

¹³⁴ Paul Davies tried to present everything logically. See *TT*, January 14, 2007, p.19.

¹³⁵ *SHDN*, August 22, 2007, p.11.

¹³⁶ *Ibid.* and *TT*, October 7, 2007, p.1.

¹³⁷ Should minus the Heaven, Universe, etc.

¹³⁸ In physics, there is a hypothesis called wormhole (disambiguation), which is an artificial black hole and which means a short cut through space and time or a bit like a tunnel drilled through a mountain.

“Wormholes would be chance events and short-lived, likely to close and crush anyone passing through. Physicists suggest that negative energy, which is associated with negative mass, could keep wormholes

because before the creation of the Universe, there was no time. We can use the dialectical model, to wit, Non-time versus Time. That is to say, to astronomers, time appeared only after the creation of the Universe. If God comes before the Father, the Son, the Holy Spirit, the Heaven, or the Universe, then there is no time factor. So, Non-time is equivalent to God (or the Trinity) plus the Heaven, whereas time is associated with the Universe (or three minutes after “God’s Goof” or even another Universe that preceded our Universe¹³⁹) and things related to the Universe, such as the Galaxies, the Solar System, the Earth, and the Moon. Because God created the Universe, the Father is at 1; the Son, at 2; the Holy Spirit, at 3; and the Heaven, at 4, whereas the Galaxies is at 5; the Solar System, 6; the Earth, 7; and the Moon,¹⁴⁰ 8. Because the word, immanent, is an entry in a dictionary, which means: (said about God) permanently present in the Universe,¹⁴¹ God can be positioned at 1 and the Universe, 5 in one of the author’s original model. And, because Jesus Christ or the Son lived on Earth for a period of time,¹⁴² we can regard Him as having gone to 7.

Second, since the Big Bang, if the theory can withstand the test of time, a myriad of things, tangible or intangible, has happened. How do we simplify them into a theory or a model or a series of dialectical models? Or, to make everything simpler, should we just compress everything since the Big Bang in terms of a dot? To be sure, if we were just to talk about the dot, it is not enough, because we must follow it up by constructing a dialectical model or a series of crab and frog motion models or a diagram (or diagrams) for the readers to see, such as the game theory or system theory, which are couched in terms of diagrams.

Steven J. Brams studied the Old Testament in the Hebrew Bible using his game theory.¹⁴³ However, can the game theory, system theory, rational (choice) theory, etc. really do a good or better job in describing and explaining all the phenomena? It calls for serious concern. For example, we know, for example, that human beings have done many irrational things since time immemorial, and, therefore, on the one hand, can we apply the game theory and the rational (choice) theory? The answer is non-dialectically: no. On the other hand, the system theory can be faulted with its black box, because nobody really knows what is going on inside it, until we see the output. By output, we can refer to the information, data, and analysis, each one of which could be manipulated by the author(s).

Can each one of the theories or models as mentioned in the last paragraph be regarded as a dot? The answer is dialectically and non-dialectically: yes. However, there is a distinction between a theory and a model. The latter should have at least two concepts, two symbols, or whatever, whereas a dot itself can be regarded as a theory. Besides, the shape of each model is different. Unless we can integrate all the different shapes into one model, with the same structures, properties, etc., we can only regard them as different models. A word can be elaborated on the rational (choice) theory. It is a powerful one, because whatever we do or say can be regarded as rational. The burning question, however, is, when we simplify each different situation, can we derive the same model from it or see the same model? The answer is non-dialectically: no. In other words, as a theory, the rational (choice) theory is good. However, as a model, it will only confuse more readers. For example, the shape of each model is different, and it cannot help us to describe and explain new phenomena or be applicable to a long period of time, say, 20 or 30 years.

The shortcoming of the crab and frog motion model is that there are too many theoretical frameworks, unless we only focus on the dot, be it the Universe or China itself. However, the main point is that, when we study China, we should realize that China is but a dot within a bigger dot, which, in turn, is within another bigger dot, and so on and so forth. The lesson drawn from this finding is that it is a mistake to present China as a great power. This logic applies to other countries, such as the United States, the former Soviet Union, etc.

Third, various committees must be set up to monitor, supervise, and manage scientific research, publicity, and education. Just look at the UN’s procurement system, which needs a major overhaul. In June 2007, the head of the Office of Internal Oversight (OIO) told the news conference that its Procurement Task Force

open.” Cited in Couper and Henbest, p.75 and p.191.

¹³⁹ Couper and Henbest mentioned the Universe and “even another universe.” See p.191.

¹⁴⁰ As part of the Earth.

¹⁴¹ *Oxford Student’s Dictionary*, p.510.

¹⁴² The Seventh-Day Adventists preach the imminent second coming of Christ.

¹⁴³ Steven J. Brams, 2nd enlarged edition, *Biblical Games: Game Theory and the Hebrew Bible* (Cambridge: MIT Press, 2003) and *id.*, *Superior Beings If They Exist, How Would We Know?: Game-theoretic Implications of Omnipotence, Omniscience, Immortality, and Incomprehensibility* (New York: Springer, 2006).

reviewed contracts worth US\$1 billion for waste and fraud and had opened 140 cases, involving bribes, false representations by some firms and vendors, and operation through intermediaries, adding the world body needs to improve senior management in the procurement department, improve risk assessment and institute policies, processes, checks and balances to guarantee operations and ensure effective monitoring.¹⁴⁴

Fourth, China became retarded in scientific discovery or progress after the 15th century or during the Renaissance period in the West. Before that, Chinese people's scientific achievement was better than the Europeans, according to Joseph T. M. Needham, whose grand question is: Why China had been overshoot by the West in science and technology, despite its earlier successes? He attributed significant weight to the impact of Daoism on the pace of Chinese scientific discovery and emphasized what it describes as the "diffusionist" approach of Chinese science as opposed to a perceived independent inventiveness in the Western world.¹⁴⁵ YANG Zhengning, a noble prize winner, pointed out five reasons, and one of them is due to the reason that the Chinese people rely on *TianRenHeYi* (that man is an integral part of nature/unity of Heaven/cosmos/the great wholeness and man), which is couched in terms of *Ying* and *Yang*, as mentioned earlier, and which had hindered the Chinese to seek a breakthrough in such conservative thinking.¹⁴⁶ The authors do not agree with what YANG said, because the application of the lead author's model, which is a sort of *Ying* and *Yang* dialectics, can help an academic or expert describe, explain, and infer more phenomena than the models and theories developed in the West.

Fifth, an article pointed out that China will always exist.¹⁴⁷ In 1704, Newton predicted that the end of the world would come in 2060.¹⁴⁸ In January 2007, *The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* (BOAS), which has kept an apocalyptic Doomsday clock since the late 1940s, serving as a reminder of the dangers of nuclear proliferation, warned that the world had entered a "Second Nuclear Age marked by grave threats."¹⁴⁹ 46% of the Canadians believe that World War III will break out within the next 50 years.¹⁵⁰ In February 2007, the U.S. Government reactivated the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), dubbed Star Wars, project, which was first proposed in March 1983. In the same month, the then Russian President Vladimir Putin, for the first time since the end of the Cold War, harshly and aggressively criticized the then U.S. President George W. Bush's administration for stoking a new arms race by planning to deploy a missile defense system in eastern Europe.¹⁵¹ This means that a lunatic American president can make a preemptive attack on other countries. However, would China as a dot be involved and even disappear? This possibility cannot be ruled out, if we talk about global warming. The Stern Review warned that the world had little over a decade to tackle rising emissions to avoid the worse effects of climate change, because, at the moment, around 50% of human carbon emissions are reabsorbed by nature. Worse still, global temperatures are making forests, soils, and oceans less able to absorb carbon dioxide--a shift that would make it harder to tackle global warming.¹⁵² While maintaining and sustaining the complicated carbon trading regime has been challenged, would the collection of a carbon tax country by country be feasible? The supporters of this new international regime argue that it should be applied across the board to every industry that uses fossil fuels, every residential place, or building with a heating system, every driver of car or scooter, and every public transportation system.¹⁵³

In sum, to simplify or compress complex and complicated reality starting from God or the Universe, it is better to begin with one dot. After reading this long article, if the reader still maintains the impression of one dot, the authors will regard themselves as having done at least a (partially) good job.¹⁵⁴

¹⁴⁴ *TT*, June 9, 2007, p.6.

¹⁴⁵ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Needham.

¹⁴⁶ http://www.zaobao.com/yl/y1070531_502.html, dated May 31, 2007.

¹⁴⁷ John Fitzgerald, "Reports of My Death Have Been Greatly Exaggerated": The History of Death of China" in David S. G. Goodman, *China Deconstructs: Politics, Trade and Regionalism* (London: Routledge, 1995), pp.21-58.

¹⁴⁸ *CT*, June 18, 2007, p.A14.

¹⁴⁹ *TT*, January 14, 2007, p.1.

¹⁵⁰ *SHDN*, July 13, 2007, p.9.

¹⁵¹ *TT*, February 12, 2007, p.1.

¹⁵² *Ibid.*, January 20, 2007, p.6.

¹⁵³ *CP*, February 11, 2007, p.4.

¹⁵⁴ "The M.U.R.D.E.R. study system uses a mnemonic device to help students remember it. Each letter in

Corporate Social Responsibility and Community Development

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Abstract

This study seeks to establish whether there is a relationship between corporate social responsibility and community development. The research design adopted for the work is the survey design. A sample of ninety six firms operating in the oil and gas sector in Rivers State Nigeria was pulled from a sampling frame of 2874 companies, registered with the Directorate of Petroleum Resources (DPR) 2010. Data for the study were mainly primary data elicited from the respondents. It notes that CSR is a veritable and potent tool in the hand of business managers to advance the fortune of their enterprise both in the short and long-run, in an atmosphere of mutual cooperation and coexistence with their host communities. The study recommends that: (i) Organizations should develop or adopt business models that integrate corporate social responsibility issues as core business issues.(ii) Organizations should treat CSR issues like any other core business issue not an “after-profit” issue.(iii)Organizations should see CSR from the holistic or systems point of view as this is one of the ways the aesthetic value of CSR can be appreciated.(iv)Attitudinal change of all the stakeholders is necessary for CSR strategy to work:

Keywords

Corporate Social Responsibility, Community Development, Attitudinal Change, Perception filtration, Shift of ground, Socio-economic wedlock, Mutual co-existence.

Introduction

Businesses all over the world do not exist in vacuum. They are located within specific and identifiable communities around the world. Similarly, irrespective of the communities where these businesses are located, they do not operate in isolation. Businesses therefore are not closed systems, rather open systems operating under bigger systems (supra-system).

Implicit of the foregoing, is that businesses interact and interface with a number of factors which shape their input, processing (through-put) and output. These factors which can affect or be affected by operation of business put together are called stakeholders.

Post, Lawrence and Weber (1999) identified fourteen of these stakeholders and their stakes. They grouped the stakeholders into primary and secondary stakeholders. This is as demonstrated in the table I

The table I summarizes the various stakeholders of a business firm and their stakes. The focus of this paper is not on the totality of the stakeholders but on community as a stakeholder. This work did not go into the semantics and rationale behind the primary and secondary grouping of stakeholders as presented by Post et al (1999), but rather discusses how community as a stakeholder can be developed using the machinery and strategy of corporate social responsibility.

2.Statement of the Problem

All businesses are located within specific and identifiable geographic base. This is their host community.

Given this therefore, there is the need for both the business organization and the host community to ensure mutual cooperation. Such cooperation would be beneficial to both the firm and the host community.

However the relationship between businesses and their host communities often show a clear absence of this mutual cooperation.

M.U.R.D.E.R. stands for a step in the process”: Mood, Understand, Recall, Digest, Expand, and Review. Because the word murder applied to academic study sounds ridiculous, it is easier for students to recall.” See Stephen Edwards, *50 Plus One ways to Improve Your Study Habits* (Kulala Lumpur: Godlen Books Centre SDN. BHD, 2007), pp.31-32.

This clearly suggests that there is a gap. Whether corporate social responsibility can be used to bridge this gap; to promote mutual cooperation, that could bring about meaningful community development and a healthy operating environment is the focus of this study.

3. Objective of the Study

The objective of this study is to establish whether corporate social responsibility can be used as a tool for community development or not.

4. Hypothesis

To proffer solution to the problem stated above the following hypothesis was tested.

H₀₁: Corporate social responsibility cannot be used as a strategic tool for community development.

H_{A1}: Corporate social responsibility can be used as a strategic tool for community development.

5. Related Literature

In order to have a clear and near-enough picture of the relationship sort for in this study, literature related to the concepts of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and community development was extensively explored.

5.1 Corporate Social Responsibility

Aside from a few concepts like leadership, motivation and governance, CSR is about one of the most discussed issues in the world of business today. It is a concept that appears simple and straight forward on the surface, yet difficult for businesses to comprehend and implement.

The underlying philosophy behind corporate social responsibility is that businesses globally are made up of different stakeholders, the shareholders and other stakeholders. The stakeholders have their various stakes. The stake of the promoters is in the profitability of the business and maximization of their wealth. Corporate social responsibility demands however that businesses should go beyond the traditional function of profit and profitability as well as shareholders wealth maximization, to include non-direct business related societal demands.

In an attempt to create a clear vision of the concept (Bartol and Martin, 1998:101) tried to differentiate between organizational social responsibility and corporate social responsibility. They define organizational responsibility as:

“the obligation of an organization to seek actions that protect and improve the welfare of society along with its own interest”.

One the other hand, they define corporate social – responsibility as

“a term often used in reference to organizational social responsibility as applied to business organizations”.

From these definitions, by Bartol and Martin (1998) organizational social responsibility is a broader concept that encompasses the social responsibilities as defined above, of all organizations. These include both profit making and non profit making organizations.

Corporate social responsibility relates to the application of concept of organizational social responsibility within the context and framework of business organizations. In the view of Post et al (1999), “Corporate social responsibility means that a corporation should be held accountable for any of its action that affects people, their communities and their environment. The definition of Post et al implies business would be held responsible for their actions and inactions to people, communities and environment, thus must operate in a manner that ensures or guarantee compatibility with these three variables.

Werther and Chandler (2005) as in Hopkins (2007) define corporate social responsibility as “the broad concept that businesses are more than just profit seeking entities and, therefore, also have an obligation to benefit society”. Werther and Chandler acknowledge that business would not make any economic or social sense if it is not profitable. They however noted that how this profit is made is of particular interest.

The United Kingdom government, through its department of trade and industry – sponsored corporate responsibility group defines corporate social responsibility as:

The management of an organization’s total impact upon both its immediate stakeholders and upon the society which it operates. CSR is not simply about whatever fund and expertise companies chose to invest in communities to help resolve social problems it is about the integrity with

which a company governs itself, fulfils its mission, lives by its values engages with its stakeholders, measures its impacts and reports on its activities.

Another institutional definition of the concept of CSR is that offered by WBCSD (World Business Council for Sustainable Development). Corporate social responsibility to them is:

the continuing commitment of business to behave ethically and contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life of the workforce and their families as well as of the local communities and the society at large (Hopkins, 2007:25).

Aside from the two institutional definitions from the UK Government Department of Trade and Industry sponsored Corporate Responsibility Group, and World Business Council for Sustainable Development, the paper looks at three other definitions that are of institutional nature and with high theoretical taste and flavour. These are the definition of the European Union (EU), International Organization of Employers (IOE) and International Labour Organization (ILO).

The European Unions in its white paper released in 2002 as in Hopkins (2007:25) states “CSR is a concept whereby companies integrate environmental concerns in their business operations and in their interaction with their stakeholders on a voluntary basis”.

Similarly, in their submission to the World Commission, as in Hopkins (2007), the International Organization of Employers sees this concept as “a core aspect of business activities throughout a company and recognizes CSR as a means of engagement with stakeholders in the various markets in which a company operates”.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) on its own, see CSR as “the voluntary initiatives enterprises undertake over and above their legal obligations”.

A definition, though not generally accepted but almost accommodated all the definition cited in this work is that of Hopkin (2007:15), which sees

CSR as concerned with treating the stakeholders of the firm ethically or in a responsible manner. Ethically or responsible means treating stakeholders in a manner deemed acceptable in civilized societies. Social includes economic and environmental responsibility, stakeholders exist both within a firm and outside. The wider aim of social responsibility is to create higher and higher standard of living, while preserving the profitability of the corporation for people both within and outside the corporation

5.2 Conceptual Definitional Issues

To adequately address the issue of corporate social responsibility, the following issues must be understood:

- (1) Stakeholders
- (2) Profit / Profitability
- (3) Standard of living,
- (4) Voluntary, obligatory or mandatory and
- (5) Ethics.

5.2.1 Stakeholders: Different persons and groups are interested in different things within an organization. Those who can be affected by or can affect the operations of the firm are stakeholders. This could be internal or external and the community is one.

5.2.2 Profit and Profitability: Profit and profitability are two of the factors that are used to differentiate between a business organization and non-business organization. It is profit that formed basis for Bartol and Martin (1998) differentiating between organizational social responsibility and corporate social responsibility.

Profitability has to do with the ability of business organization to make profit in the short and or long run. Most criticism of the concept of CSR is anchored on profit and profitability. CSR is seen to reduce the profitability potentials of a business organization and thus an anti-capitalism and pro-socialism concept. It was on this premise that some critics of the CSR concept like Milton Freidman, Milton Moscovitz, David Henderson and Arthur Laffer all based their argument (Vogel, 2006; Hopkins, 2007; May, Cheney and Roper, 2007; Bartol and Martin, 1998 and Post et al, 1999).

One key question that arises from the issue of profit and profitability: is should CSR be a pre-profit or post-profit issue? Or put somewhat differently should CSR be a function of profit and profitability? As a strategy, the answer is no.

5.2.3 Standard of living: The hallmark of CSR is centred on improving the well-being of the stakeholders which also includes the community.

5.2.4 Obligatory, mandatory or voluntary:

One of the most critical issues that has led to plurality and lack of consensus in the definition of CSR borders on whether it is obligatory, mandatory or voluntary. Some writers are ambivalent; some believe it should be obligatory while others believe it is mandatory. Bartol and Martin (1998) Werther and Chandler (2005) see CSR as an obligation. The UK and WBCSD definitions are somewhat ambivalent.

Finally, the EU and ILO's definitions are of the view that it is a voluntary action.

5.2.4 Ethics: Closely related to the issues of voluntary, obligatory or mandatory CSR is that of ethics. Ethics here is considered as an integral calculus in the equation that makes for CSR. All the definitions considered in this work either overtly or covertly upheld this as can be seen in Hopkins (2007). Without ethics, it will be very difficult to talk of social responsibility. Ethics here is like a base, foundation or platform upon which social responsibility is built. It is a spring-board upon which CSR actions can stand.

5.2.5 Community Development

In order to have a firm grip of the concept of community development, there is need for an overview of the composite concept community. There is a plethora of definition of the concept of Community in the academic and institutional circles. The definition that appeals to the writer and is operationally adopted for this study, is that of Macleaver and Page (1968) as in Okodudu (1998), they see community as:

whenever the members of any group small or large live together in such a way that they share this or that conditions of a common life we call that group a community

The highlight of the foregoing definition is that community and by extension community life exist where there is cohesion, shared locality and settlement (Okodudu, 1998) shared norms and values. Members of a community are such that are collectively mentally programmed, interacting and interfacing with one another. They are a group of people, sharing some homogenous characteristics, background or having some common aspiration problems and staying together in a definite environment (Amrinze, 2004). As stated earlier in the introduction, businesses all over the world do not exist in vacuum; they are located within specific and identifiable communities. These communities are the business firms' host communities.

The host community in this work is likened to "a building housing or providing shelter" for the business firm, which requires some form of maintenance to retain its structural integrity. Host communities either before or in the course of a business firms activities may have some developmental challenges and gap that requires some form of attention depending on the magnitude of this gap or challenge, communities on their own may not be able to pick the developmental challenges or bridge the gap on their own.

Community development challenges and issues come in different forms. Some of these challenges are generic while others are peculiar and unique to some communities. This explains why the developmental needs across host communities vary from one community to another. The problems of a solid mineral bearing community cannot be exactly the same as that of an oil bearing community.

As stated earlier, when communities are faced with developmental challenges which they cannot handle as a community, such challenges most times are presented to business firms that are hosted by the community, using different modes and media.

This is primarily so because these business firms are seen as a kind of elixir that could give hope in hopeless or near-hopeless situation. How these business firms respond to these challenges and why they do, are discussed later in the work.

There is no one community that exists or operates in the realm of utopia. They are all part of this physical globe and thus faced with one form of challenge or the other. These challenges could be natural or human induced. The process of finding solution to any these challenges brings about development in such community.

As noted by Okodudu (1998), defining development is an extremely hazardous engagement to take in intellectual circle. Attempt to define development and thereafter the composite concept community

development, may end up raising theoretical and polemical issues of what development is and what it not, which is out side the focus of this work.

There is however the need for an acceptable definition of the concept of community development as it will sharpen the focus of the work. The United Nations (UN) defines community development as:

the process by which the effort of the people are untied with those of the government authorities to improve the social, economic and cultural conditions of the communities to integrate these communities into the life of the nation and to enable them contribute fully to national progress.

From the foregoing definition, the following salient issues are unveiled:

(1) Community development as a process

Implicit of this, is that there is no single activity, project or programme that can on its own bring about development in a community. There has to be series of them systematically and systemically interrelated and interwoven either as a system or a process in order to have community development.

(2) Strategic unity of purpose

This process would require the objective action of all and sundry to ensure that the goal of the process is achieved, as the mariners would say “all hands on deck”. It requires collective effort.

(3) Goal-directed

Community development is goal directed. It has as its main goal the improvement of the social, economic and cultural well being of the community.

(4) Integration

Community is a social system and by extension, a subsystem of another system. Community as a system is an open system and interfaces and interacts with other systems.

Community development improves this interface by integrating the community into the national scene. It is not targeted at creating or making the community a closed system or an autarky.

From the foregoing, it is apparent that for any activity, project or programme to be seen as community development related, it must be part of a process, with unity of purpose, goal (social, economic and cultural) directed and above all capable of integrating the community into national relevance.

5.3 Corporate Social Responsibility as a Strategy for Community Development

In the preceding pages, the concepts of CSR, and Community development were considered. This section set out to explore the application of the concept of CSR in solving community development problems as the following statement clearly points out.

Before we were careless and never spoke of the problems of the community. Now it is different we can do our own part and everyone with their opinion can improve the system and condition of living (Community Health Promoter Bolivia) as in Howard-Grabman and Snetro (2000)

The idea canvassed in this work is that of organizations using CSR as a strategy for reaching out to communities for development. When CSR is used as a strategy, issues like the one raised before in the work that borders on whether CSR should be pre-profit or post-profit based is addressed. Strategy is part of the process that leads to profit and thus should not come after profit. Here emphasis is on integration of CSR into the core business operation, as opposed to differentiation which had been the practice.

This paradigm shift do not go down well with most critics of CSR as they see it as a deviation or diversion of business organizations from their core responsibility of profit making and shareholders' wealth maximization.

A pip into the vision and mission statements or credo of most businesses will reveal an impressive recognition of the community. However, as the vision translates to mission and mission translates to goals and objectives and to strategies and policies for achieving them, the community either due to error or commission most times are conspicuously missing.

5.4 Application of the Corporate Social Responsibility Strategy

The community is like a shelter from where the firm lunches out and retires back to, it would require some form of maintenance to enable it retain its structural integrity.

The task of developing the community from the CSR strategic point is an interactive and integrative one. It requires the collective effort of both parties, through goal directed, conscious and concerted effort. As an integrative action, communities must be sensitized into acknowledging that they are part of the firm. The actions of the community toward the firm must reflect this position. The firm must do this with uttermost sincerity of purpose.

CSR as a strategy is anchored on at least one salient and indispensable factor and that is attitude. Applying CSR as a strategy for community development requires attitudinal change both on the part of the business and the community. There would be need for perception filtration from both parties that will expose the finer elements contained in them (the firm and the community).

This perception filtration would bring about a clear vision of both parties, thus leading to a change of attitude, and subsequently a shift of ground. The shift of ground is from area of frequent business attitude and community attitude to area of desirable mutual support (Bartol and Martin, 1998). This is better illustrated from the business community relation grid below.

The foregoing shows the attitudinal direction required for CSR as a strategy to apply in community development. The point (b, c) shows the current level of community support for the business organization while (a, c) is the current level of business support for community.

CSR as a strategy requires a horizontal movement from point C to point Y and a vertical shift from point C to point X. Implicit of this is that both business and community would have increased their support for one another when this happens, the margin of the area of desirable mutual support decreases resulting in a mutual co-existence of both the firm and community. This can only result from a shift of ground by both the community and the firm. A development like this will mean well both for the firm and the community and capable of fostering further development in the community and conducive operating environment for the company.

6. The Research Design / Study Area

The appropriate research design for this study is the survey method, and thus was applied. It involves the use of valid and reliable questionnaire to elicit information from respondents. Relevant secondary data were also used. The hypothesis was tested using the Chi Square test statistic in contingency table format at 0.05 level of significance and 2 (two) degree of freedom. The degree of freedom was obtained by the formula $(R-1)(C-1)$

On the area of study, the work is delimited on the basis of geography, industry and subject matter. Geographically the work is delimited to Rivers State, on the basis of industry, it is delimited to the oil and gas sector and on the basis subject matter it is delimited to corporate social responsibility and community development.

7. The Study Population

The population of the study comprises of all the firms registered by the Directorate of Petroleum Resources (DPR) 2009. A sampling frame containing about 2874 companies was developed from the DPR 2009 certification list. The level of community exposure of the companies formed basis for their inclusion in the sampling frame.

8. Sample Sampling and Procedure

As stated earlier, a sampling frame was developed from where the samples were drawn. The probability sampling technique was applied. The sample size was first determined using the Yaro-Yamene formula $n = \frac{N}{1 + (e)^2}$, with (e) chosen as 0.05 this gave a sample of 96 firms, Where: "N" the study population is 2874, (e) the sample size is 96 and "e" is the tolerance level and was chosen as 0.05.

The systematic sampling technique was adopted. The k^{th} term or sampling interval was determined using the formula $k = \frac{N}{n}$. This gives a k^{th} term of 30. The first sample was chosen using the lottery method and the subsequent samples by the addition of the k^{th} term of 30 until the 96th sample was achieved. In each of the companies chosen, two respondents each from the Community Relations and Accounts / Finance departments were administered with study questionnaire giving rise to a total of 384 respondents.

9. Research Instrument

The instrument used for this study is the questionnaire, copies were issued to respondents to collect valid data for the study. The questionnaire was duly validated after it was subjected to validity and reliability

tests. The content validity (face and sampling validity) methods were applied. The test-retest method for reliability was applied and a retest coefficient of 0.78 was obtained.

Four respondents each from the 96 companies were administered with copies of the questionnaire leading to a total number of 384 copies of the questionnaire administered. The return rate is approximately 91% corresponding with 350 respondents.

Test of Hypothesis

Table 1.2 Observed Expected Frequencies Table

Responses	Observed and Expected Frequencies						Total
	Agree		Disagree		Undecided		
	fo	fe	fo	fe	fo	fe	
Community Relations Dept.	52	61.713	29	18	9	10.287	90
Accounting/Finance Dept	188	178.282	41	52	31	29.718	260
Total	240	240	70	70	40	40	350

Source: Research Survey 2011, on 96 Oil and gas firms in Rivers State, Nigeria.

Expected frequency figures were obtained using the formula $\frac{CT \times RT}{GT}$

$$GT$$

Where: CT = Column Total

RT = Row Total and

GT = Grand Total

Degree of freedom is 0.05

$$\sum \frac{(fo-fe)^2}{fe} = 1.29+0.530+6.722+2.327+0.161+0.055+8.412+2.912 = \mathbf{11.324}$$

10. Findings / Discussion

Corporate social responsibility can be used as strategic tool for community development. The X^2_2 obtained for the hypothesis is 11.324 and the critical value is 5.991 at 0.05 level of significance. The null hypothesis cannot hold and is therefore rejected. This is so because the critical value is less than the calculated value and the decision rule requires that the null hypothesis should be rejected and the alternative hypothesis accepted if the critical value is less than the calculated value.

It is possible for business organizations to use CSR as a strategic tool for achieving community development. CSR would require giving back to the society part of what the business got from them or through them. The host community is part of the larger society. Doing this would require an organized method.

One of such organised methods is through the integration of the community into the social arm of the business. This can be possible using CSR as a strategic tool for community integration and development.

The study has demonstrated that for businesses to maintain cordial relationship with their host communities, they must extend their hands of developmental fellowship to the communities. Haphazard corporate philanthropy cannot sustain this but CSR as a strategic tool would.

Corporate social responsibility should therefore be encouraged as a strategic tool for achieving community development. Implicit of which is that corporate social-responsibility do have significant positive effect on community development.

It can be argued therefore that companies that apply corporate social responsibility are very likely to affect their host communities positively. Basic infrastructure would not be lacking over time in such

communities, because these companies would have integrated the basic needs of the community into their strategic plan.

Similarly, the community on the other hand would be more willing and ready to extend its hands of cooperation to such businesses that demonstrate the attitude of corporate social responsibility. One of the ways the community can reciprocate this gesture of CSR to the firm, is by creating and maintaining a conducive environment for the firm to operate.

11. Conclusion

CSR as a concept can be used as a strategy for rapid community development, through mutual co-existence of both the firm and community. For this to be there must be a shift of ground, resulting from perception filtration and change of attitude by both parties. CSR as a strategy is integrative.

The result of this attitudinal change would help debunk the claims by critics that CSR is a deviation and diversion from the core business. CSR as a strategy, rather than being a disincentive to business is capable of bringing about a beneficial socio-economic wedlock that could make the community and the business partners in progress.

This study obviously points to the fact that corporate social responsibility when used as a strategic tool can bring about meaningful community development. Such development will not only serve the interest of the host community but also has a positive boomeranging effect in the form of conducive and enabling operating environment that would enable the business to thrive.

12. Recommendations

Having explored and unveiled the true nature of corporate social responsibility and discovered the compatibility of the concept to organizations, including business enterprises it is recommended as follows:

- i. Organizations should develop or adopt business models that would not only at the point of policy formulation and strategy crafting be mindful of but also integrate corporate social responsibility as a core business activity.
- ii. Organizations at the point of policy implementation and strategy execution should treat CSR issues like any other core business issue not an “after-profit” issue.
- iii. Organizations should see CSR from the holistic or systems point of view as this is the one of the ways the aesthetic value of CSR can be appreciated.
- iv. Attitudinal change of all the stakeholders should not only be seen as a necessity but a *desideratum* for this strategy to work.

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The Study of Politics and Non-Politics Should Begin with One Dot Peter Kien-hong YU

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Abstract

There are many models and theories in the West. Each one of them and the lead co-author's dialectical framework of thought and action can be respectively regarded as a dot. Arguably, we should begin with one dot, when we study politics and non-politics. Otherwise, we will encounter many contradictions and unable to dissolve them.

Comparison and contrast will be made. The two co-authors have attempted to demonstrate that, by using the lead co-author's crab and frog motion model, more phenomena since the beginning of human beings can be logically, systematically, and coherently described and explained, if not inferred or predicted.

Keywords: one-dot theory, dialectics, game theory, systems theory, rational (choice) theory

It should be stated at the outset that a model is either a simplification or compression of certain things or phenomena. In each model, there should be at least two concepts interrelated to each other. At a higher level, a theory is either a simplification or compression of the model itself or what some social scientists prefer to call the theoretical framework.¹⁵⁵ Just as a model can be simplified or compressed into a dot, the same thing speaks for a theory.

In this research paper, we will first introduce the lead co-authors' framework of thought and action. In the next section, we will spell out the reasons why it is better for us to begin with one dot when we study dialectical and non-dialectical politics. By politics, we mean both domestic and international. The word international could subsume interplanetary, because mainland China plans to land on the Moon in the foreseeable future. In the third section, we will conduct an exercise in parsing the one dot and some sentences, so that readers can understand more fully about what we are trying to drive at. In the fourth section, we will compare and contrast the lead co-author's model with other (supposedly) non-dialectical models and theories but having inner dialectics, which were first developed in the West.

1. The Integrated, Modified Model

In September 1994, the lead co-author constructed his first working, dialectical framework of thought and action. Over the years, it was very convenient for him to apply this model to describe, explain, and interpret some 60 different topics (Yu 1999, 2002, 2005; Metzger 2004).¹⁵⁶ In July 2004, the lead co-author found a copy of William (Bill) H. Gates, III's November 1996 revised and updated book on computer science's binary system, *The Road Ahead*. The wattage of eight light bulbs was depicted on pages 27 and

¹⁵⁵ Some social scientists refer to paradigm as a philosophical framework.

¹⁵⁶ Thomas A. Metzger pointed out that there are basic contradictions between contemporary China's complex market-place and Western liberalism. See his book (2004), *A Cloud Across the Pacific: Essays on the Clash between Chinese and Western Political Theories Today* (Hongkong: The Chinese University Press). China is sitting atop 10,000 years of history. In November 2005, it was reported that Chinese archaeologists for the first time discovered 4,500-year-old fortune-telling instruments. The *Yin* and *Yang* can be dated back to 3,100 years. September 28, 2005 marked the 2555th birthday of Confucius, who is well known for his middle-way teaching. In January 2006, the 80th generation of Confucius was born in Taipei. However, in April 2007, we were told that there are 83 generations. See *China Times* (Taipei), April 2, 2007, p.A13. March 14, 2006 (or February 15, 2006 in the Chinese Lunar calendar) marks the 2577 birthday of Laozi.

28: 128, 64, 32, 16, 8, 4, 2, and 1. Later in the same month, he asked LI Chuang, a professor of computer science at Qinghua University (Beijing), whether we can say that the binary system is another way of saying *Yin* and *Yang*, and, in less than a few seconds, he said “Yes!” In October 2004, the lead-co-author came across the following phrase: (the) snake in the tunnel (mechanism). Simply put, in April 1972, the European Community Council (ECC) passed a resolution on an exchange rate limit or fluctuation margin of +2.25% and -2.25%. In other words, some Europeans like many Germans do subconsciously accept dialectics, because the two percentages refer to two extremes, respectively. Since our study almost has do to with Chinese (Communist) politics, we will change the word from snake to dragon, the latter of which can bring about luck.¹⁵⁷ In order to make our original model easier to grasp and to be appreciated by more experts and layman, the lead co-author will (slightly) modify his model for the third time by integrating the latter two contributions in modified forms.

Figure 1 shows the lead co-author’s theoretical framework. He will describe and explain the following model in more detail:

Figure 1

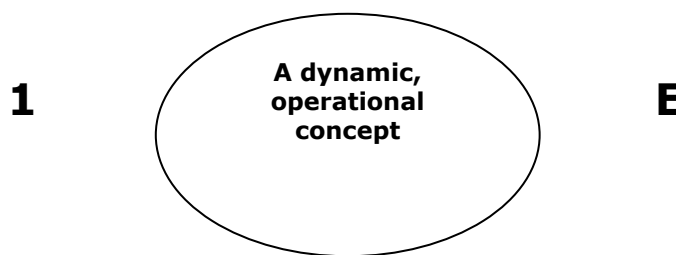
1 2 3 4 5 A B C D E

- time/space sequence (1)
- time/space sequence (2)
-
- time/space sequence (n)

On surface, each Number or Letter represents a static concept. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 constitute a spectrum or what we called the safe zone, and A, B, C, D, and E, the danger zone spectrum. Each Number is a synonym or a variation of the next Number. Similarly, each Letter is a synonym or variation of the next Letter. A dialectician would refrain from entering into the Letter zone, unless absolutely necessary or compelled to by objective circumstances.

In the face of constant change, a dynamic, operational concept [or what the Chinese Communists called *fangzhen* (or guided principle)] is needed to reconcile the two extremes, to wit, 1 and E (or two spectrums), or to eventually bring about the disappearance of the right extreme by elimination, cooptation, absorption, etc. (See Figure 2.) Another way of saying this concept is action. Such a concept/action must work in favor of the left extreme (that is, 1).

Figure 2



¹⁵⁷ The Chinese people are regarded as *longdechuanren* (descendants of the dragon) or *longzhong* (dragon seeds). The first image of a Chinese dragon can be dated back to more than 6,400 years ago, and it was excavated in 1987/1988 in Puyang City of Henan Province. Zhejiang Province people liken tornadoes to dragon’s breath or dancing or waving. *Shuilongjuan* (literally water dragons)’s watersprouts were spotted in waters off the Donsha (Pratas) Island Group in the South China Sea (SCS) in May and June 1998. In December 2004, the State Administration for Radio, Film and Television (SRFT) in Beijing banned a controversial Noke commercial, because the advertisement insults Chinese national dignity and interest as well as national culture. The Nike television commercial shows LeBron James in a video-game-style setting defeating the *kung fu* master, two women in traditional Chinese attire, and a pair of dragons, which is considered a sacred symbol in traditional Chinese culture. In *Snakes in Suits: When Psychopaths Go to Work*, Robert Hare and Paul Babiak said the psychopaths “use arrogance and superficial charm to scale the top of the ladder, knocking off whoever gets in their way“ and “they see the world as one large watering hole. Their resources are sex, power and money.“ In short, snake has a negative connotation.

Dialecticians must take action to reduce (or reconcile) contradictions in a time-frame that proceeds from time/space sequence (1) up to the time/space sequence (n-1),¹⁵⁸ which just precedes time/space sequence (n). Time/space sequence (n) is the last, decisive action or the end move of the game that brings the game to an ascendant or higher stage, to wit, a synthesis.

To feel secure and comfortable and to talk in the same political language, dialecticians navigate within a series of dialectical models and, as a step further, navigate through the shifting *luxian* (path/line/middle way/road/track), which is either shown by a Number or a Letter. They can react to some phenomena or take initiatives, using a particular framework which may not be known to the outsiders. In other words, a dialectician has to apply a series of dialectical frameworks in order to emerge as the winner at time/space sequence (n). Like a frog, one would leap from one framework to another framework at any time/space sequence, thereby being able to refrain from taking a tunnel vision, that is, by sticking to only one dialectical model. If one framework cannot describe and explain a phenomenon, another framework certainly can. This means that, of all the frameworks, there should be a paradigmatic framework which is primary. One can rely on the primary framework for the purpose of making moves or apply the other frameworks at other specific time/space sequences. Hence, all frameworks should not be seen as mutually exclusive.¹⁵⁹ Another way of looking at this is to imagine a second window within a first window with yet another, sub-dialectical window (or sub-game) within the second window.

Playing sub-games is always possible. [For example, Socialism (with Distinct Chinese Characteristics) versus Capitalism is a sub-game of Communism versus Capitalism.] Since a dialectician will pick any two dots in a framework, the sub-model can be 1 versus 3, 1 versus A, 3 versus 4, A versus B, C versus E, 1 and 5 versus Non-1-and-5, 5 and A versus Non-5-and-A, etc. However, preferably, it is the following: 1 versus A, 1 versus B, 1 versus C, 1 versus D, 2 versus A, 2 versus B, 2 versus C, 2 versus D, 2 versus E, 3 versus A, 3 versus B, 3 versus C, 3 versus D, 3 versus E, 4 versus A, 4 versus B, 4 versus C, 4 versus D, 4 versus E, 5 versus A, 5 versus B, 5 versus C, 5 versus D, and 5 versus E. And, right after making a move, what has been said or done is a thing of the past, and, in the course of making moves in a game or sub-game, the negation of negation, the affirmation of negation, the affirmation of affirmation, and the negation of affirmation may also appear (respectively) before time/space sequence (n).

“Time,” which is part of the time/space sequence component, could refer to seconds, days, or years. “Space” could refer to any place involving the Chinese, which could also be on the Moon, for example.

Normatively speaking, the dynamics of movement is from the right to the left. Empirically speaking, at any one time/space sequence, however, only one static concept is thought about or in play. While there is obvious contradiction when we see the Number spectrum versus the Letter spectrum, there is none when making a move, just as when we key in one Number, Letter, symbol, etc. in our computer at a time. These concepts are allowed to change between time/space sequences and do not have to exhibit any continuity between sequences, and, therefore, apparent contradictions between different time/space sequences are not recognized as contradictions by the dialecticians, because the rules and regulations of the game do not bind the dialecticians in one time/space sequence to the same concepts that may bind the dialecticians in the previous or next time/space sequence (*YinShiZhiYi*/因時制宜 or *CiYiShiBiYiShi*/此一時彼一時). This means that no contradiction is possible from time/space sequence (1) to (n), when a word has been said or an action has been taken. Chinese people believe in change. Hence, it is usually acceptable when one makes changes according to (time/situation) change. In this connection, any move is considered logical but not necessarily always rational, because one can (be forced to) be in the danger zone for a period of time, due to certain circumstances (or *QingShi* in Mandarin Chinese) or as in Confucius saying,

¹⁵⁸ My student, Sawagodo Wilfrid Relwende, on October 31, 2006 suggested me to treat n or time/space sequence (n) as 1, the time/space sequence before the last time/space sequence or time/space sequence (n) as n-1 and so on and so forth, and the time/space sequence after the time/space sequence (n) in my model as n+1. My reply to him on November 1, 2006 is as follows: I have never thought of n, n+1, and n-1, collectively. However, if n means synthesis, there can be no n+1. N+1 could also be misunderstood by some people, because, at n+1, the synthesis will have to be divided into two-halves. One half is thesis and the other half, anti-thesis (or non-thesis). In other words, there will be problems applying what you have suggested. In any case, I will note what you said in my model's footnote.

¹⁵⁹ An analogy will be the Chinese *I-Ching* (Classic of Changes), its 64 Hexagrams are not mutually exclusive. When consulting one Hexagram, one must also consider the two neighboring Hexagrams and an opposite Hexagram to understand its meaning. For example, if you consult Hexagram 3, Hexagram 4 will be the situation if you overdo 3 (or future) and Hexagram 2 will be the situation if you do less than 3 (or past). You also must consider Hexagram C for contingencies of the situation.

ShiShiWuZheWeJunJi/識時務者為俊傑). An event may take days to finish but it could be described and explained second by second or decade by decade within the framework.

Dialectics is both normative [when we see the Numbers and the Letters, given the decrease in wattage from E to A and the increase in wattage from 5 to 1, the dynamics of which can be likened to a crab, moving side-ways from the right extreme to the left extreme, resulting the ultimate elimination, cooptation, absorption, etc. of the right extreme concept by the left extreme concept at time/space sequence (n)] and empirical (when a word has been uttered or a deed taken). Dialectics is also both inductive and deductive. The former is associated with Numbers and Letters, while the latter, each time/space sequence.

There is no doubt that dialectics is scientific.¹⁶⁰ For this reason, sometimes we hear Chinese Communists prefer using the word scientific to refer to dialectics. If this dialectical model cannot describe, explain, and infer certain phenomena, another framework certainly can, hence the necessity of leaping or jumping like a frog. Indeed, from a Marxist point of view, the Chinese Communists have not abandoned Marxism for one second! We may have to set up another model to link the two strikingly similar or different dialectical models. However, a dialectician may err when wrongly applied a certain dialectical model. The finest example is what DENG Xiaoping once said about the Chinese reunification. In January 1980, he said both mainland China and Taiwan can be reunited in the decade of 1980s. By the time this writing is published, it is already the second decade of 21st century, and the possibility of arranging or having it to the satisfaction of both the mainland and Taiwan is not in sight.

A la maniere de Gates, showing the lead co-author's crab and frog motion model in terms of light bulb wattage can help us to have a fuller and quicker understanding of the dynamics. (See Figure 3.) We can designate both 1 and E as having 100 watts respectively; both 3 and C, 50 watts each; and both 5 and A, 1 watt respectively. This kind of arrangement for Numbers and Letters suggests that there are three basic stages (or nodal points) of development: nascent, ascendant, and mature for the Numbers and mature, descendant, and moribund for the Letters. In other words, 5 is nascent; 3, ascendant, and 1, mature. On the other hand, E is mature: C, descendant; and A, moribund. Last but not least, a series of other dialectical, theoretical models must be applied, in order to describe, explain, and infer (or predict) more phenomena.

At this juncture, a caveat should be added, that is, whenever we use the word, versus, it means that the concept or whatever on the left extreme, say, Yes, or 1 will eventually defeat, coopt, absorb, etc. the concept or whatever on the right extreme, say, No, at time/space sequence (n). However, in the process, the following arrangement may be necessary, such as flexibly positioning Yes at 1 and No at 5. In other words, a contradictory or even adversary relationship between Yes and No has been transformed into a non-contradictory, non-adversary relationship, meaning that whoever chose Yes or whoever opted No should learn to tolerate the existence of each other, because they are in the safe zone spectrum.

In sum, a dialectician plays two roles when playing games, that of a crab by moving side-ways and a frog by leaping from one model to another model at he or she sees fit.

Both 1 and E (just as others, such as 5 and A) are being positioned in parallel, and they each represent an extreme. 1 is positive or it can be equivalent to a plus sign, while E is negative or shown by a minus sign. (Of course, there are more than one tunnel in a dialectical model, depending on which two dots one chooses at any time/space sequences. Thus, 1 versus A can be the second tunnel, 5 and C can be another tunnel, A and E can be the fourth tunnel, etc.) (See Figure 4.) Given the time/space sequence element, we can watch the movement, just like what we see in the fluctuation of a foreign exchange currency or stock prices over time. The fluctuation certainly looks like a dancing or waving dragon (or snake).

In sum, one cannot just use the word, for instance, versus in writing. This word is definitely associated with dialectics. In other words, throughout the writing, one should apply the dialectical approach and method, not just here and there. Otherwise, one will inevitably face methodological problems, unless one is conducting a dialectical and non-dialectical comparative study of the same topic, using the same literature.

2. Reasons for Studying Politics from One Dot

¹⁶⁰ According to Michael Barnett's observation, Kenneth "Waltz aspired to make Realism more rigorous, scientific, and amenable to hypothesis testing." See his chapter, "Social Constructivism," in John Baylis and Steve Smith, editors, *The Globalization of World Politics*, 3rd ed. (N.Y.: Oxford University Press, 2005), pp.254-270.

There are several reasons. First, a dot is a whole. Yet, it could also be part of a bigger whole or be equivalent to two-halves. We need to see a whole from the very beginning. For example, is God, Buddha, or Allah the original dot (Yu 2010)? In Buddhist language, which also has a heavy influence in Chinese values, this is named *YiHeXiang*/一合相. As another example, some social scientists prefer applying the non-dialectical rational (choice) theory.¹⁶¹ Dialectically, we could construct the following model: Rational (choice) versus Non-rational (choice) or vice versa. To be sure, the Rational (choice) is part of the whole picture. The same thing speaks for the Non-rational (choice). But, one should also look at both rational (choice) and Non-rational (choice), so as to get the whole picture. So, it is rational for a student not to be late for class, because he or she may be recorded down as being absent by the teacher. It is also rational for a student not to come to class, when knowing that an earthquake has just jolted the area. It is a rational thing to eat well so as to be healthy. It is also a rational thing not to eat when one has stomach. Yet, in life, the same person, even belonging to the middle class, may do what many, if not most people would say, irrational things, such as piloting a hijacked commercial airplane that crashed on the Pentagon in September 2001.

According to one expert, in the West, most people think linearly, beginning with a cause. A cause is a dot. When a cause has an effect, the latter also becomes a dot. So, we see the movement from one dot to the other dot. In the Chinese philosophical tradition, most people begin with a cause, which is a dot. Then, he or she would think of its opposite, which is non-cause. Then, the person would draw a circle or whatever, connecting the cause and the non-cause. The circle is actually a boundary. We then see another dot or a bigger dot out of cause and non-cause. People in the Middle East would begin with a circle or find out a certain thing's boundary, which in itself is dot. Then, the Middle East person would try to look at the details or dots in the circle.

Second, the world is fraught with contradictions, because many forces are complementing, co-existing, conflicting, and so on with each other. Therefore, many, if not most, politicians cannot be logical in their words and deeds, unless they are being dialectical. An editorial writer of a newspaper even said it is all right for government officials and politicians to be contradictory in what they say and do, because they are busy everyday.¹⁶² As a political scientist, it is our foremost task to dissolve the contradictions. In the lead co-author's study of globalization, he realized that there are at least 20 definitions, such as universalization, deterritorialization, and territorialization (yes, territorialization) or reterritorialization. Yet, all of them sometimes clash with each other, hence the title of a book--*The Politics of Globalization and Polarisation* (Mullard 2004). The term „glocalization“ further describes a situation that two contradictory concepts/situations can co-exist even at the same time. However, if you arrange all those definitions in accordance with the lead co-author's crab and frog motion model, there would be no contradictions at all from time/space sequence (1) to the last time/space sequence, the reason being, at each time/space sequence which could be 0.00001 second away from the next time/space sequence, one only thinks about one concept at a time.

Third, we want to be closer to reality, when we conduct research and writing. To begin with, the universe can be regarded as a dot. It could also be part of a larger dot, God. Earth can also be regarded as a dot. But, it is part of the universe, the Milky Way galaxy, or the solar system. Everything on Earth including nature from the beginning to the demise of human beings can also be regarded as one dot, if we were looking at the Earth from the International Space Station (ISS), Moon, or Mars. There are other concrete examples. A human being can be regarded as one dot but it comes from two dots, namely, a male sperm and a female egg. As a second example, knowledge can be divided into natural science and social science. As a third example, the study of natural science or social science can be break down into dialectical or non-dialectical approaches and methods.

¹⁶¹ Rational choice is “an approach that emphasizes how actors attempt to maximize their interests, how they attempt to select the most efficient means to achieve those interests, and endeavours to explain collective outcomes by virtue of the attempt by actors to maximize their preferences under a set of actors to maximize their preferences under a set of constraints. Deriving largely from economic theorizing, the rational choice approach to politics and international politics has been immensely influential and applied to a range of issues.” Cited in Baylis and Smith (note 6), p.267.

¹⁶² *Shi Hua Daily News* (hereinafter SHDN)(Sarawak, Malaysia), July 14, 2007, p.10.

Last but not least, a one-dot theory is much easier to remember. It is the easiest way to simplify or compress complex reality. The dot may mean one thing or it may mean, collectively, a zillion or googol (which means the largest number or *TianWenShuZi* in Chinese translation) of phenomena since Adam and Eve. The same thing speaks for game theory, systems theory,¹⁶³ and rational (choice) theory. Looking in the back of a classroom, each theory is a dot on the whiteboard or blackboard or in the PowerPoint slide(s).

3. Parsing the One Dot

We are not the first one to talk about the one dot. YI Junbo, a professor of political science, said a theory has to be begin from a dot, i.e., the definition of a concept itself.¹⁶⁴ What we are going to say below differs a great deal from what YI said.

We should begin from a dot, which could be a whole, depending on the context. A dot is a model or theory, because it is part of the whole truth, reality, etc. Similarly, the whole is a theory, if it is part of something which is bigger or larger.

A one-dot theory should be able to be broken down into an at-least-two-dot model, with each dot representing a concept which has to be interrelated to the other concept or concepts. In other words, any concept in a model must do without the other concepts in the same model.

Let us position the Earth in the lead co-author's model in the safe zone spectrum. If we regard Earth as a dot, 1 is a dot, 2 is a dot, 3 is a dot, 4 is a dot, and 5 is a dot. The difference between them lies in the degrees, with 1 carrying the most weight or being most important, while 5 the least weight or less important.¹⁶⁵ We can, for example, say that before there is Moon, the original, young Earth was positioned at 1. A non-dot on the right extreme or E would be designated as Non-Earth. Examples of Non-Earth are many, for example, an individual, a comet, or universe.

Because many phenomena had been existed before and after the birth of Adam and Eve, we can demonstrate that the lead co-author's model can describe and explain all the phenomena minus 1. Using the following model can demonstrate what we have just said: Future as 1, Present as 3, and Past as 5. There would be no redundancy in having the normative Future, Present, and Past as well as the empirical time factor in the time/space sequence component in the lead co-author's model. At time/space sequence (1), Earth can be placed under Past or 5. At time/space sequence (2) or even (100), we can put Adam and Eve under 3. This is because it is a fact that Earth existed before Adam and Eve. In this connection, why minus one phenomenon? This is because, when human beings do become extinct, no one can employ the lead co-author's model or other versions of dialectics to continue to describe and explain new phenomena.

The lead co-author's model has its descriptive and explanatory power. To play on the safe side, his framework of thought and action can also infer (as opposed to predict) future, given that (n) is the last time/space sequence. We can make the following descriptive statement: This apple is red. We can also say: This "apple" is red. On the one hand, we are describing an apple that we know, see, or eat. Such an apple is equivalent to 1 in the lead co-author's model. On the other hand, an ordinary apple may have been mixed with another type of fruit, resulting what we called "apple." This kind of apple with quotation marks could be placed at 5, which in the middle of the Apple (or 1) versus Non-apple (or E) model. Needless to say, we need a second framework, namely, red (or 1) versus Non-red (or E). In a word, at time/space sequence (1), we should choose the This (or 1) versus Non-this (or E) model. We would, then, look at This or 1. At time/space sequence (2), we choose the apple (or 1) versus Non-apple (or E) framework, and, similarly, we look at apple or 1. At time/space sequence (3), we choose the is (or 1) versus Non-is (or E) model, and we, again, look at is or 1. Finally, we look at red or 1 in the red (or 1) versus Non-red (or E)

¹⁶³ David Easton, *The Political System* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1981).

¹⁶⁴ Email from David Dirkwen WEI, dated November 12, 2005. YI taught WEI at the National Cheng-chi University in Taiwan, Republic of China (ROC). But, when WEI emailed me for the first time in July 2005 mentioning YI's one-dot statement, my 2005 book was already published in January of the same year. In the preface, I urged research centers to develop a One-Dot-School of Thought and Action. See p.xi.

¹⁶⁵ "[T]he problem with dialectic is not in its mathematical formulation, which is just a simple duality based on binary analysis. Its problem comes from empirical test, for which you need statistical techniques, i.e., how to quantify different degrees of responses and how to put a weight on each response." Email from John Wong, dated November 11, 2005. My former student, CHIANG Chun-chi, said, when time is ripe, it is possible to figure out the mathematical form (*SuXueXingShi*) of dialectics. His email to me, dated November 10, 2005. The second co-author made the following remarks: "[I]f we can 'quantify' the model, it will no longer be the 'one' dot theory <holistic thinking>? The gist of One Dot is to desert the current arithmetic/ categorical thinking logic," dated August 25, 2010.

framework, thereby completing the descriptive exercise. If the reader has understood what we had done, he or she would realize that there is still a train of thought, accomplishing the same task as what a non-dialectician would rely on, to wit, the cause and effect method, although we need a series of dialectical models to demonstrate it. This could be cumbersome to some people.

The lead co-author's model can also be used to explain certain phenomena. We can make the following statement: The reason why many consumers buy this kind of apple is because it is sweet (or, for that matter, sour). Dialectically, it is necessary to construct at least 15 models, because there are 15 words in the sentence. The first framework is The (or 1) versus Non-The (or E). The second framework is reason (or 1) versus Non-reason (or E). The third model is why (or 1) versus Non-why (or E). The structure for other words from the fourth one on up to the last word is the same. And the last one would be sweet (or 1) versus Non-sweet (or E). So, at time/space sequence (1), we will look at The (or 1). At time/space sequence (2), we will look at reason (or 1). The same logic applies to the rest of the words in the sentence. Nonetheless, it is not necessary for us to use, for example, the first model or, for that matter, the is (or 1) versus Non-is (or E) model, because they should be understood as non-dominant in the sentence. For this reason, if a sentence is long, we need only to pick out the dominant framework(s) of thought and action, so as to reduce confusion on those who have not yet fully understood the lead co-author's model. And, if we put all these frameworks about the apple together, it becomes another one dot.

The lead co-author's model can still interpret linear or cause-effect statements or sentences like logic is logic is logic; a rose is a rose is a rose; and 1 is 1 is 1. To a person whose thinking is non-dialectical, to begin with, the first logic in the sentence is the cause. If it is the cause, the second logic becomes the effect. Similarly, when the second logic in the same sentence becomes the cause, the third logic in the same sentence becomes the effect, which, in turn, becomes cause again if we want to mention the fourth logic. However, if we regard logic as one dot, we can parse it as inductive logic, deductive logic, or a hybrid logic of induction and deduction, each one of which is part of the original logic. Generally speaking, the inductive logic means from the general to the particular, and deductive logic is just the reverse. However, arranged dialectically in the lead co-author's model, the inductive logic could be 1; the hybrid logic, 3; and deductive logic, 5. There are other possibilities: deductive logic as 1 and inductive logic, 5; deductive logic as 1 and inductive logic, E; inductive logic as 1 and deductive logic, E, etc. In short, non-dialectically, one would only mention logic from time/space sequence (1) to (n), whereas, dialectically, one can break down logic into inductive logic and deductive logic or say you can have your logic and I can have mine.

What about the sentence: A rose is a rose is a rose? Again, non-dialectically, one cannot see the difference between the first word rose from the second word rose or from the second word rose to the third word rose. Dialectically, one can think of a wide range of colors: red, white, pink, yellow, orange, etc.¹⁶⁶ So, dialectically arranged, the red rose could be positioned at 1; white, 2; and so on and so forth accordingly. In other words, at time/space sequence (5), one may buy a red rose and at time/space sequence 1,000, white rose.

Because rose is perishable, we can talk about wheat, another perishable farm product. In October 2005, it was reported that wheat entered into mainland China's Central Plains about 4,000 years ago.¹⁶⁷ This was a new discovery.¹⁶⁸ The wheat noodle which was preserved in a special, sealed vase remained intact after all those years, except that it went mouldy or became mildewed. How do we apply the lead co-author's model to describe and explain this phenomenon? The applicable, normative model is Past and Future (or Past versus Non-Past). That is to say, Past is 1; Present is 3; and Future is 5. The reason that we did not apply the Past versus Present, the Present versus Future, Future versus Non-Future, or another arranged, normative model is because the discovery was made in October 2005. We will stick to 1 (or Past) from time/space sequence (1), that is, the moment when the noodle was put into the vase, up to the last time/space sequence or (n), which could be 10 100, or even 4,000 years from the moment that the discovery was made.

¹⁶⁶ Each different color has a different meaning. It conveys a silent, yet extremely important message from the sender to receiver. Thornless rose signifies "love at first sight."

¹⁶⁷ *United Daily News* (hereinafter UDN)(Taipei), October 10, 2005, p.A9 and conversation with my student, Eric Y. H. Wu, dated November 9, 2005.

¹⁶⁸ We the human beings often belatedly study something that had already existed. In other words, we give a name to that something later. In November 2006, a finding by the researchers at the University of Hong Kong indicated that many Hongkongers who had colon cancer can be traced back to the same Guangdong Province ancestor 550 or more than 2,500 years ago. See <http://www.mpinews.com/htm/inews/20061105/gb71447k.htm>, dated November 5, 2006.

There is nothing wrong by sticking to 1, because, in the lead co-author's crab and frog motion model, there are three stages, namely, nascent, ascendant, and mature to each Number or Letter, which appears to be static on surface or appearance. Empirically, at time/space sequence (1), the wheat can be positioned at the nascent stage of 1, because the noodle has not been broken into pieces. At the next time/space sequence, it is the same. However, due to changes within the vase, the wheat gradually became carbonized. In other words, a chemical reaction has been taken place in the unbroken noodle. So, when the wheat was discovered recently, we can put the same but mouldy wheat at 1 but of the mature stage.

It is important for us to point out one more thing. That is to say, from time/space sequence (1) to the time/space sequence just before the discovery, they are empirically, collectively being regarded as past. At the moment of discovery, it is present. And, after the discovery, it becomes future, because we do not know what will happen to the wheat noodle. Hence, the present will become the past „at“ the future. In a word, there is no redundancy when we use both the normative Numbers and Letters and the empirical time/space sequence components.

As to 1 is 1 is 1, the logic is the same. The first 1 could be $0.5 + 0.5$; the second 1 could be expressed in terms of $100 - 99$; and the third 1 could be understood as 1×1 . If $100 - 99$ carries the greatest weight, it will be placed at 1. If not, it could be positioned at 2, 3, 4, or 5. We have often heard of the One China Principle of the Communist Party of China (CPC) several months before the signing of a mutual defense treaty between the United States and the Republic of China (ROC) in December 1954. This Principle could be regarded as 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. As of September 1, 2010, there are 192 Member States in the United Nations (UN). Swiss Confederation (SC) is not a member and it does not have diplomatic relations with either the People's Republic of China (PRC) or the ROC. As of December 1, 2010, 171 countries have diplomatic relations with the PRC and 23 of them have such relations with the ROC. Since there are no overlaps, $171 + 23$ equal to One China. So, 171 could be positioned at 1 and 23, at 5, and they still mean One China.

The application of or a series of the lead co-author's models could be linear, because dialectics can interpret something that has been linearly expressed in the first place. Let us examine the following sentence again: The reason why many consumers buy this kind of apple is because it is sweet. As mentioned earlier, at least 15 models are needed for the purpose of demonstrating the linear progression. At time/space sequence (1), we look at the 1 in the first dialectical model, to wit, The (or 1) versus Non-The (or E). At time/space sequence (2), we jump to the second model, which is reason (or 1) versus Non-reason (or E). Here, we look at 1 again but the time/space sequence number is (2), not (1). At time/space sequence (3), we leap to the third model. This model is why (or 1) versus Non-why (or E). At this juncture, we look at (1) again but the time/space sequence number is (3), not (2). The same logic applies for other words that follow. So, for the last word, we would be looking at (1) again but the time/space sequence number is (15), not (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), or (14). In short, if we can describe and explain 15 words using at least 15 models, we can equally describe and explain one zillion phenomena minus one, because the logic throughout is the same.

Thus, the lead co-authors' model can describe and explain what has been happening to Robert B. Oxnam, who is a well-known person or an expert on Asia. In his October 2005 book, *A Fractured Mind: My Life with Multiple Personality Disorder*, he said that, in his life, he has 11 personalities or alters, including old man, young man, males, and females. He did not know about them until he went to have therapy. Today, three still remain. At least one dominant model can be discussed, that is, Oxnam versus non-Oxnam. Since he has 11 different personalities, we can arrange them in accordance of their importance, the real one being himself at 1, while the other 10 personalities in the danger zone spectrum. At each time/space sequence, he would travel in between the two extremes. When he is in the danger, it means pain and suffering for him. When he said he still has three personalities, the game continues, until time/space sequence (n) arrives. It is at (n), we probably can see the real Oxnam defeating the Non-Oxnam.

4. Comparing and Contrasting the Theory with Other Non-dialectical Theories

There are many models and theories in the West, such as game theory, systems theory, and rational (choice) theory. Among them, game theory has been quite popularly accepted by social scientists in the West and East. In October 1994, John F. Nash and two others received the Nobel Memorial Prize in economic sciences for their non-cooperative games. 11 years later, Thomas C. Schelling and Robert J. Aumann received the same prize for their work on game theory which can help explain and resolve trade and business conflicts, and even play a role in avoiding war. It does not matter which model or theory, each one of them can be regarded as a dot to begin with. In dialectics, after looking at one dot, we will have two half-dots, when competition or conflict appears. It is simple and straightforward. But, it is better to show

them in terms of Numbers and Letters. Nonetheless, this is not so in game theory, whereby we see the matrix, two persons, etc. at the same time, unless we think of the two persons first. It is also not the case in systems theory, because we see the Inputs (demand and support), the Outputs (allocative such as policy making and policy application as well as symbolic), the Feedback, and especially the Blackbox (or the political system). As to the rational (choice) theory, one may have to think of many choices and then arrive at one choice, which can maximize one's interest at a particular point in time. However, where is the model? Posing this question is necessary and important, because, when one applies a model, he or she does not have to have a theory but, when one applies a theory, he or she must show the model in the form of a diagram or at least verbally.

In the lead co-author's model, whenever making a move, one only thinks of one concept, be it couched in terms of a Number or a Letter. This is the same as key in something in a (personal) computer. The game theory does not function that way. The same thing speaks for the other two theories. The Blackbox in the systems theory makes us to wonder what is really going on, that is, is there an invisible hand or inscrutable force at work?

From one dot, we proceed to think of another, anti-thetical dot. Another way of saying one dot is one zillion phenomena minus one. Can the game theory accommodate so many phenomena logically, without even a contradiction in one out of zillion second? As to the systems theory, we can throw in the one zillion minus one phenomena into the Blackbox, by becoming, like the international/global governance theory, the virtually everything theory (Hewson and Sinclair 1999: 17) or the globalization theory, the almost everything theory. However, while the Outputs are clear, we do not really know what is going on in the box and the reason why they do not come out of the box. As to the rational (choice) theory, may be it is rational to leave aside the irrelevant phenomena. However, what happens when an irrational choice at time/space sequence (5) became rational at time/space sequence (10), to recall the term, (*YinShZzhiYi/因時制宜*)? For example, most countries ban cloning. However, when the number of Earthlings decreased from 7 billion, reportedly, as of 2011, to 2 persons as a result of waves of natural disasters or nuclear wars, should we begin to clone human beings right away?

International governance has been criticized as "virtually everything." The globalization has also been accused as being "almost everything." Since the one-dot theory has the same feature, can we say it is also "virtually or almost everything"? If it is so, the game theory and other theories have the same problem, because we can regard them as one dot as well.

A student of the lead co-author said he came across a statement in a textbook saying a model or theory cannot describe or explain itself.¹⁶⁹ In other words, to him, the lead co-author can only claim that his dialectical model can only describe and explain one zillion phenomena minus two but not 1. The lead co-author told him that he can use any word, number, letter, symbol, and so on and so forth in his One Zillion Phenomena versus Non-One Zillion Phenomena framework to describe and explain his theoretical framework. In other words, he can say that his model can describe and explain one zillion phenomena minus one. However, non-dialectically, the student is correct. Such is the paradox between dialectics and non-dialectics.

Many, if not most, academics and expert have regarded any versions of dialectics as being ideological. On the one hand, it is partially correct, if we try to decode and decipher, for example, Chinese (Communist) politics. The same thing can be said of game theory. In his summer 1964 article in *Daedalus* on page 860, Daniel Bell wrote that "... any monistic theory--that in explaining everything, it really explains nothing." (In fact, nothing is a part of everything.) And, as Robert W. Cox has noted and as many academics and experts have subsequently acknowledged, "[t]heory is always for someone and for some purpose. All theories have a perspective. Perspectives derive from a position in space and time, specifically social and political time and space" (Hewson and Sinclair 1999: 17). It follows that game theory also has a pre-determined feature. For example, one assigns 0 or -1 for a particular cell in the matrix. By doing this, one would be evitably rationally locked into those four choices. On the other hand, it is partially incorrect to say that dialectics is ideological, because ideology can be put into practice. When ideology has been practiced, it is no longer ideological. There are many models that we can choose from when we have determined what are the two extremes. For example, A as the left extreme and B, the right extreme. However, B could also be 1 and A, E. Again, A could be positioned at 1 and B, at 5, and vice versa. There could be many other dialectical arrangements. In this connection, when we talk about nature and human beings, we cannot be ideological to begin with.

¹⁶⁹ Conversation with him, dated November 23, 2005.

5. Concluding Remarks

Many well-known political scientists apply a version of dialectics, such as James N. Rosenau (Hewson and Sinclair 1999: 7), who is not a Marxist, and Bertell Ollman, who is a Marxist. Rosenau discussed both integrating and fragmenting influences, both globalizing and localizing tendencies, as well as both cohesive and conflictual dynamics. He also mentioned the continuum stretching between the transnational and the subnational, the macro and the micro, the informal and the institutionalized, the state-centric and the multi-centric, as well as the cooperative and the conflictual (Rosenau 1995). However, he and others have not shown their dialectical arrangements in terms of a diagram for us to see. Moreover, we cannot simply look at, for example, integration and fragmentation as an either or thing. In other words, integration, just as fragmentation, should be more sophisticated.

Many political scientists are not aware that game theory or others have their dialectical roots. -1 and +1, for example, in one of the four cells in the game theory matrix is opposite of each other. The Inputs and Outputs components in the systems theory can also be regarded as being structured dialectically. If a rational (choice) theorist think of the opposite of the adjective rational which is irrational, he or she has also been dialectical. And, in his discussion of political culture and the presistence of inequality, Richard W. Wilson, applied a four cell, two dimensional space model to describe and explain rights and globalization in general and ideal property rights regimes in particular, with the upper right quadrant reflecting the realization of an ideal (Wilson 2005). Many political scientists before him had used the same model to study other topics. But, he said he had never really thought of the figure as being dialectical, because he does not want to cast his analysis into a predetermined mold that might be inappropriate.¹⁷⁰ Nonetheless, flexibility in jumping from this dialectical model to that dialectical theoretical framework suggests that dialectics does not have to be totally predetermined.

In the paper, it has been stated that the lead co-author's dialectical model can describe and explain one zillion phenomena minus one. Can he also say his one-dot theory, which is derived from the model, can perform the same function? The answer is yes, because, if there is something larger than the universe, such as God, either one of them can destroy human existence.

Finally, according to James C. Hsiung, who is well versed in both Chinese and English, "[t]wo factors equally determine the salience and popularity of a particular approach/theory: (a) its perceived explanatory power, and (b) how powerful its 'proselytizers' (promoters) are. Both game theory and dialectics (of both the *Yin-Yang* and Hegelian-Marxian variations) have rich explanatory power. The rest depends on people's perception and the power of their respective champions. By comparison, game theory enjoys better perception, hence wider acceptance; and it is more readily comprehensible than dialectics. More important, game theory's champions are more powerful as its patron saints. Furthermore, dialectics has suffered from its readily perceived (assumed) linkage with Marxism. You notice I used 'Marxian,' not 'Marxist' in referring to the dialectics associated with Karl Marx. But, most people don't know the difference. Game theory has no such extraneous ideological problem. In fact, Marxian dialectics was derived from Hegelian dialectics, which in turn had been inspired by the Chinese *Yin-Yang* dialectics. But, interestingly enough, Marxian dialectics bears more resemblance to the *Yin-Yang* dialectics than does the Hegelian version."¹⁷¹ Four comments can be made. First, not all dialectical models are ideological, as noted earlier. To give another example, Yes versus No can be formed as a non-ideological dialectical model. Second, game theory, for example, has its dialectical roots or inner dialectics, which began with two persons.¹⁷² Third, when we study the Chinese (Communist) politics, it is better for us to first apply a version of dialectics. Otherwise, one may distort Chinese (Communist) politics. That is why, James R. Lilley, who is an avid China-watcher, for example, admitted in his October 19, 2005 public lecture at the Fairbank Center, Harvard University, that the U.S. Government up to this day still does not fully understand Chinese Communist thinking. In addition, he said that Taipei leaders have not explained to the Americans the deals between them and Beijing leaders.¹⁷³ Last but not least, can game theory, for example, last for more than 3,100 years or becoming one of the timeless laws as in natural science? It is doubtful that the Chinese people will abandon the *Yin* and *Yang* after applying them more than 3,100 years ago, unless all the Chinese and the non-Chinese subscribers have been perished. Indeed, in November 2005, Beijing unveiled five doll

¹⁷⁰ His email to me, dated November 1, 2005. No, he is 50% correct, because concepts can be arranged flexibly.

¹⁷¹ Email from him, dated November 6, 2005.

¹⁷² As for an n-person game, mathematical formulas are needed.

¹⁷³ http://www.worldjournal.com/wj-us-news.php?nt_seq_id=1253092, dated October 20, 2005.

mascots for the August 8, 2008 Olympic Games, which should be understood in terms of the Five Elements and which are the dynamic, operational concepts (see Figure 2) for reconciling the *Yin* and *Yang*.¹⁷⁴ And, as an extension of the “One China, Respective Interpretation,” Beijing made a remark regarding the location of the Taiwan Pavilion in the Expo2010 Shanghai China site: “The location of the Taiwan Pavilion is a dot in Zone A, which hosts the China Pavilion and national pavilions for Asian countries except Southeast Asian ones. The China Pavilion is also a dot in Zone A.” Translated, China is a dot, made up of other partial dots like Taiwan Province. However, in the context of Zone A, China is still a partial dot.

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¹⁷⁴ They also represent the sea, forests, fire, earth, and air. See *UDN*, November 11, 2005, p.A8 and *China Post* (hereinafter CP)(Taipei), November 12, 2005, p.1.

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